

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

~~Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D.C.~~

ENCLOSURE

100-418105-12

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BRIEF ON EX-COMMUNISTS AS WITNESSES



100-418105-12
Original

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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Section I

Ex-Communists as Witnesses

Attorney General's Memorandum
of March 21, 1955

Under date of March 21, 1955, the Attorney General submitted a status report regarding the use of ex-Communists as witnesses. In this report the Attorney General issued instructions as to future steps to be taken by the various divisions of the Department.

The Attorney General's report contains a number of separate but interrelated topics. All of the pertinent topics are treated in this section of the brief. For purposes of clarity, the statements of the Attorney General are underlined and are followed by our observations.

The copy of the Attorney General's letter, itself, is carried as Exhibit I.

MATUSOW MATTERS

Item 1 (a) deals with employee security cases in which Matusow furnished information. The Attorney General states that if the FBI finds additional such employee security cases or similar cases other than employee cases, it will notify Internal Security Division of the Department.

By memorandum dated March 2, 1955, the Attorney General was furnished a list of thirty-one employee security cases found to contain information from Matusow. Copies of the list were also furnished to Messrs. Rogers and Tompkins and to the Records Administration Branch of the Department. In addition, each Government agency concerned was advised of the identity of the particular document containing Matusow's information and was advised of the temporary informant symbol given Matusow in those instances where his identity was concealed. Several additional cases have since been located and the Department and pertinent Government agencies have been advised. Should other cases containing information from Matusow be located, appropriate notification will be given the Department and any other Government agency concerned.

Likewise, in security and other similar cases, in each case wherein it has been determined that Matusow furnished information and was concealed by a T symbol or characterized as to reliability, we have advised the Records Administration Branch and other agencies to which the reports were disseminated.

Through file reviews in the regular course of business both in the field and at the Seat of Government there will no doubt, be additional instances located wherein information from Matusow has been furnished to the Department and other Government agencies wherein Matusow is concealed by a T symbol or is characterized as to reliability. As these instances are located the Records Administration Branch of the Department and other pertinent Government agencies will be promptly advised under individual case captions. In each instance the Bureau document containing information from Matusow will be properly identified, the symbol number under which Matusow's name is concealed will be pointed out and the fact that he is considered of known unreliability will be set forth.

For all practical purposes, the Bureau has completed corrective action in the Matusow case.

G.J. Item 1 (b) deals with Immigration and Naturalization Service cases in which Harvey Matusow testified. The Attorney General memorandum states that since Matusow's testimony was corroborated and the defendant refused to testify, the case will not be reopened.

Closed now.

G.J. Item 1 (c) (i) states that the report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lombard on Matusow should cover disposition of court cases, Subversive Activities Control Board cases and employee security cases in which Matusow was involved, included recommended course for further steps.

On March 12, 1955, Judge Robert E. Thomason, Western District of Texas, denied the motion for a new trial in the non-Communist Labor Management Relations act case of Clinton Edward Jencks. This motion was based on Matusow's affidavit of January 20, 1955, repudiating his trial testimony. On March 16, 1955, Judge Thomason sentenced Matusow to three years for contempt of court for repudiating his trial testimony.

The hearing of testimony in the motion for a new trial in U.S. vs Flynn (second New York Smith Act trial) ended March 21, 1955. This motion was based on Matusow's affidavit of January 31, 1955, repudiating his testimony in that case. Briefs were filed with Judge Dimock, Southern District of New York on March 25, 1955. No decision has been given by Judge Dimock as yet.

Subversive Activities Control Board cases in which Matusow testified are discussed under item 1 (d) and employee security cases are covered above under item 1 (a).

W.C.

Item 1(c)(ii) states that the report on Matusow should include "Evidence of Communist plot against the Department of Justice, or any part thereof, and of campaign against Government informants and witnesses, is disclosed by study of Matusow matters."

The Communist Party over the years has attempted to smear the Federal Bureau of Investigation wherever possible and since 1948 when the Government first proceeded against the top Communist leaders under the Smith Act, the Communist Party has openly referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as "the enemy."

The Communist Party has been notorious in its attacks against the use of "informers" and has waged a constant propaganda program against the use of Government informants referring to them as "stoolies," stool pigeons, informers, et cetera. Following the filing of the affidavits by Harvey Matusow, recanting his testimony in the Clinton Edward Jencks case in Texas and the case against the thirteen New York second-string Communist Party leaders on January 20 and January 31, 1955, respectively, the Communist Party has mobilized its entire apparatus to seize upon the Matusow incident in order to weaken the Government's entire security program.

The east coast Communist newspaper "Daily Worker" on January 31, 1955, contained an editorial entitled "A Bomshell." The editorial discusses the Matusow incident and states "The American people have a right to know all the facts behind the Matusow case. They have a right to know the extent to which the Department of Justice has been used as a Department of Frame-up. The American people have a right to demand that the Justice Department drop every thought-control prosecution under way and that all imprisoned victims be released."

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, wrote an article in the February 1, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker" entitled "Matusow Confesses Perjury." Foster stated "The Matusow admission of perjury should be made the opening wedge for a thorough-going exposure of this whole rotten frame-up system now besmirching the Federal courts and railroading innocent people to jail."

The "Daily Worker" on February 2, 1955, editorially demanded a probe "of the Justice Department's informer system -

not by the Department itself, but at the hands of such a body as the Senate Judiciary Committee."

The February 11, 1955, edition of the "Daily Worker" editorially declared "The need for a real investigation of the entire informer system AND OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S ROLE IN IT is underscored by the revelations of a second informer, Mrs. Marie Natvig, that she was forced by Government attorneys to perjure herself in the Lamb case."

On February 25, 1955, the Communist Party, USA, released in the "Daily Worker" the text of a letter addressed to President Eisenhower signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, on the preceding day. The letter calls attention to the Matusow incident and states "Mr. Brownell and Mr. Hoover should be immediately suspended from their official functions and a thorough-going Senate Judiciary Committee investigation be made of the gross mismanagement of their offices, including the use of paid informers and the subornation of perjury by Government officials."

On February 25, 1955, Robert Klonsky, Communist official in Philadelphia, discussed the Matusow case. He told the members of the Philadelphia City Committee that the Communist Party is urging that letters, post cards and telegrams be sent to Senator Harley M. Kilgore demanding a Congressional investigation of the entire informant program of the Federal Government and that the Communist Party was also urging communications to newspapers and prominent people along the same line. Klonsky also said that the Communist Party should push Matusow's book, "False Witness" and get it before Party and non-Party people.

On March 4, 1955, Harry Sacher, attorney for Communist Party leaders, addressed a meeting attended by top leaders of the Communist Party, USA, and the Civil Rights Congress. The purpose of the meeting was for Sacher to brief the individuals present on the Matusow case and adopt an agitation and propaganda campaign designed to do away with Government informants or as an alternative to have their testimony discredited in the eyes of the public at future trials.

On March 4, 1955, the "Daily People's World," west coast Communist newspaper, offered its readers a free copy of the book "False Witness" by Harvey Matusow for obtaining a new subscription for a twelve-month period.

The Communist Party through its daily press and Communist front organizations since January, 1955, has on a daily basis propagandized the Matusow incident and has attacked the Government's security program. The current Communist Party line is to step up the attack against the credibility of Government witnesses and to enlist the support of the non-Communist public. In this connection, the feeling among top Communist leaders is that speed is essential in order to capitalize fully on recent events.

"The Worker," weekend edition of the "Daily Worker," on March 27, 1955, carried an editorial entitled "Don't Be Cheated of Victory," which sums up the Communist Party program in this regard as follows: "The demand should go forth ever stronger for an end to the informer system, for freedom or at least new trials for the Smith Act victims, for quashing the 'membership' indictments and for repeal of all McCarthyite laws."

a. q. Item 1 (c) (iii) states that the report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lombard on Matusow should also cover recommendations as to discipline of any Department employee who did not maintain proper standards in preparing or using Matusow in behalf of the Government.

G. q. This item also deals with a memorandum from the Immigration and Naturalization Service dated February 24, 1955, which states that Matusow was not used as a witness after April 8, 1954, "on receipt of information that the subject had written letters to his wife in which he stated that he had committed perjury in testifying regarding Communism. The Attorney General asks if the FBI and Internal Security Division were notified of this at the time. We have not located any indication that the Immigration and Naturalization Service did call our attention to this information at that time."

2. q. This item also asks whether newspaper reports are accurate which state that Matusow testified before a Congressional Committee that he could personally identify 10,000 Communists in New York City. Our files reflect that Matusow on March 13, 1952, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Washington, D. C., in a hearing concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations. Matusow said that while he was a Communist Party member he had worked in three Communist Party bookshops. He described the nature of these bookshops and when questioned concerning people coming in to buy books he stated "Yes, in my position in the bookshop I know by sight probably 10,000 Party members in New York. He had seen them at various mass meetings or they knew me to be a Communist." A copy of the transcript of this public hearing was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray by memorandum dated September 23, 1952, captioned "Institute of Pacific Relations, Espionage - R." Our memorandum pointed out that this transcript contained testimony of Harvey Marshall Matusow.

G. q. This item also asks "Was there anything in Bishop Oxnam's public statements that should have alerted us?" Bishop Oxnam's statement to the effect that Matusow had stated that he had lied to Congressional Committees was reportedly made at a conference of the Methodist Church during the early part of June, 1954. Information concerning this statement was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III by letter dated July 6, 1954, and copies of newspaper articles to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins by letter dated July 20, 1954.

DONALD ANGUS CAMERON

G.C. []

Information concerning Cameron pertains to Section I (c) (iv) of the Attorney General's memorandum dated March 21, 1955, in which he instructs that the report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lumbard on Matusow should contain recommendations as to proposed prosecutions or further Congressional investigations of Cameron, Kahn or other individuals or labor unions, based upon evidence discovered in their investigation.

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Cameron, of the firm Cameron and Kahn Company, Inc., New York City, publisher of Harvey Matusow's book "False Witness," was born December 25, 1908, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He received an A. B. degree from DePauw University in 1930, and married [] in 1936. He was editor in chief and officially of Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, from 1943 to 1951, when he resigned due to differences of opinion in editorial policies.

Bureau investigation of Cameron was initiated in 1945, it is pending, New York is origin and Cameron is on the Security Index. Louis Budenz, former Communist Party official in testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1951, described Cameron as a Communist Party member and Herbert Philbrick, former Communist Party member, in testimony before the same committee in 1953, identified Cameron as a person described to him as a Communist Party member. Cameron has been affiliated with numerous organizations cited by the Attorney General. Cameron in testimony before the above-mentioned committee on May 7, 1953, declined to answer questions regarding Communist Party membership citing the Fifth Amendment.

He also appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in executive session on February 17 and 18, 1955, and in public session on March 9, 1955, and again invoked the Fifth Amendment, regarding his Communist Party membership. This testimony was forwarded to New York by Bureau letters dated March 3, 1955, and March 28, 1955, respectively, for analysis to determine whether he committed perjury in his testimony.

ALBERT EUGENE KAHN

Information concerning Kahn pertains to Section 1
(c) (iv) of the Attorney General's memorandum dated March 21,
1955, in which he instructs that the report of Messrs. Tompkins
and Lumbard on Matusow should contain recommendations as to
proposed prosecutions or further Congressional investigations
of Cameron, Kahn or other individuals or labor unions, based
upon evidence discovered in their investigation.

Kahn has been on the Security Index since October 30,
1945, and is a key figure of the New York Office. Reliable
informants have placed Kahn in the Communist Party or
Communist Political Association, 1944 - 1949. Louis Budenz knew
subject as a Communist 1940 - 1945. Elizabeth Bentley collected
Communist Party dues from Kahn in the early 1940's. Kahn has
been President of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the
International Workers Order (IWO) and a member of the National
Board of the IWO, 1944 - 1953. These organizations have been
designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive
Order 10450. Kahn has also been associated with numerous
Communist fronts during the past fifteen years.

Kahn was born May 11, 1912, at London, England. He
came to the United States in 1920. He has derivative citizenship.
Kahn lives on Glengary Road, Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York.
He is associated with Donald Angus Cameron in the firm of
Cameron and Kahn Company, Incorporated. This firm published
Harvey Matusow's book "False Witness."

Kahn is a lecturer and writer by profession. From
1939 until 1943 Kahn was editor of "The Hour," a weekly newsletter
originally published by the American Council against German
Propaganda and later by The Hour Publishing Company. "The Hour"
has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American
Activities, 1948 Report, as among publications which the Committee
found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly
influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

Kahn testified before the Eastland Committee
(Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal
Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee
on the Judiciary, United States Senate) meeting in Executive
Session at Washington, D. C., on February 23 and 26, 1955,
concerning his relationship with Matusow. He invoked the Fifth
Amendment in answer to questions concerning his (Kahn's) membership
in the Communist Party. His testimony was forwarded to New York

|| by Bureau letter dated March 17, 1955, for analysis to
determine if he may have committed perjury. He also testified
before the Eastland Committee meeting in public session at
Washington, D. C., March 7 and 8, 1955. This testimony was
forwarded to New York by Bureau letter dated March 28, 1955,
for a similar analysis.

|||| All information concerning Kahn has been furnished
to the Department. A detailed summary report dated March 15,
1955, at New York setting forth his pertinent activities was
forwarded to the Department by letter dated March 22, 1955.

Item 1 (c) (iv) states that the report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lombard should also cover recommendations as to proposed prosecutions or further Congressional investigations of other individuals or labor unions based upon evidence discovered in the investigation.

Evidence developed in the current investigation regarding Matusow is to the effect that the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW) agreed in September, 1954 to buy 2,000 copies of Matusow's book at 50 cents each. This agreement was made with Cameron and Kahn, publishers of the book, before Matusow had even contacted Cameron and Kahn. Albert Kahn later put Matusow in touch with Nathan Witt, attorney for the union, who obtained an affidavit from Matusow repudiating his testimony in the Jencks case.

This chain of circumstances is being considered along with other evidence by a federal grand jury in New York as a possible conspiracy to obstruct justice. No action will be taken until all available evidence has been presented.

Item 1 (c) (v) states that report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lombard should include whether or not there should be closer liaison between the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI as to information concerning witnesses and informants.

Under date of May 13, 1954, a letter was transmitted to the Attorney General concerning informants and witnesses used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Attached was a 74 page memorandum furnishing brief sketches on each informant or witness being used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It was pointed out that although many of the individuals used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service appeared to be completely reliable, others such as Matthew Cuetic, [redacted] and Harvey Matusow have demonstrated their untrustworthiness and unreliability. It was stated in this memorandum that it was strongly felt that the FBI should not be called upon to vouch for the reliability of those individuals who are not under our control nor attempt to advise the Immigration and Naturalization Service which informants or witnesses it should or should not use in connection with prosecution under its jurisdiction.

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Item 1 (c) (vi) states that the report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lombard should cover any instructions to be issued to Departmental professional employees concerning the responsibility of trial attorneys or prosecutors for the reliability of witnesses.

This appears to be purely a Departmental matter.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD CASES

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Section 1 (d) of the Attorney General's memorandum of March 21, 1955, captioned "Ex-Communists as Witnesses" states that Harvey Matusow was utilized in the following four cases: The Communist Party, USA case, the Labor Youth League case, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship case and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade case.

Matusow testified in the Communist Party, USA case on March 10 and 11, 1952. In this case the Government asked the Court of Appeals to disregard his testimony in toto and that Court decided the appeal in favor of the Government.

Matusow testified in the Labor Youth League case on December 9 and 10, 1953. The Subversive Activities Control Board in reporting its finding in favor of the Government stated it disregarded Matusow's testimony in toto.

Matusow testified in the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship case on June 3, 1954. In the afore-mentioned memorandum it is noted that the statement appears that Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins has stated that Matusow's testimony could be stricken from the record without affecting the Government's case.

Matusow testified in the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade case on June 7, and 8, 1954. The afore-mentioned memorandum contains the statement that Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins has stated that Matusow's testimony could be stricken from the record without affecting the results of the case.

In the memorandum from Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins to the Attorney General dated March 11, 1955, captioned "Witnesses Before the Subversive Activities Control Board," a copy of which was transmitted to the Bureau by the Attorney General's memorandum dated March 22, 1955, page 7, states in regard to Matusow's testimony that a separate memorandum is being prepared appraising his testimony in the four afore-mentioned cases, but that it can be stated at this time that it is not considered necessary to reopen any of these cases because of Matusow's recent defection.

a.9. [redacted]
Section 2 (a) of the memorandum from the Attorney General indicates that Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III is to advise the Attorney General as to whether prosecution of [redacted] is warranted by reason of disclosures in the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) hearing.

[redacted] recently testified in the Edward Oliver Lamb hearing before the FCC and subsequently repudiated his earlier testimony contending he was prevailed upon by Government personnel to give false testimony against Lamb. In accordance with Departmental instructions the field was ordered to conduct a perjury investigation on Watson on February 26, 1955, and the Department has been furnished with all reports reflecting interviews with all persons charged by [redacted] as having been responsible for "coaching, conditioning and misleading conversation" which caused him to falsely testify in the FCC hearings on Lamb. All persons charged by [redacted] deny this allegation. In addition, as other reports are received they are reviewed and analyzed and furnished to the Department promptly. Additional leads are being covered resulting from a review of the transcript of the testimony in the Lamb hearing before the FCC to determine whether or not [redacted] has perjured himself in other aspects of his testimony before the FCC. It is expected that investigation will be completed in about ten days.

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a.9. Section 2 (b) states that the FBI advised the Attorney General that [redacted] was never used as an informant.

[redacted] This information is factual inasmuch as [redacted] was never utilized by the Bureau as an informant.

a.9. Section 2 (c) stated that Internal Security (Division of the Department) advised the Attorney General that [redacted] was never used by it as a witness.

Our files do not reflect any instance in which [redacted] was used as a witness by the Internal Security Division of the Department.

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Section 2 (d) comments on information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that [redacted] was used as a witness in eight deportation cases and one denaturalization case, also that he will hereafter not be used as an informant or witness by INS.

No comment inasmuch as this concerns only the Department and INS.

Section 2 (d) also notes that one of the deportation cases (Allen Shifrin) is to be reopened on motion of INS and INS is to advise the Attorney General of the results.

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Shifrin was the subject of a security investigation conducted by the Bureau. Our investigation disclosed that he had been employed by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission; that he had been observed attending several Communist Party (CP) meetings and that he had been a member of the International Workers Order, including holding an office in that organization.

According to information furnished to INS, [redacted] related he was a member of the CP in Cleveland about 1935 and that Shifrin had attended ten or twelve meetings of a CP unit. He also recalled Shifrin served on a Committee for the Election of Andrew Onda, a CP candidate. In addition, Watson advised INS that he had observed Shifrin paying his CP dues when they were both members of a CP Club in Cleveland.

Section 2 (d) also notes that a second deportation case [redacted] was terminated by the Board of Immigration Appeals, INS.

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Bureau files reflect that the basis for termination was that it had not been established that she was a member of the CP, USA, subsequent to her last entry into the United States. Only limited investigation was conducted by the Bureau on [redacted] prior to her arrest by INS on charges of being an alien and member of the CP.

[redacted] CASE

2.9
Item 3 of the Attorney General's memorandum dated March 21, 1955, states with reference to the [redacted] case that neither the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service nor the Internal Security Division (of the Department) used [redacted] as an informant or as a witness. The memorandum reflects that Mr. Olney would keep the Attorney General advised as to the developments in the indictment of [redacted] for perjury growing out of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) case.

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[redacted] as is known, is the woman from Miami, Florida, who volunteered to Agents of the Miami Office in the Fall of 1954 that she knew Edward Oliver Lamb, who was then receiving publicity that he was to have a hearing about the renewal of a broadcasting license from the FCC. [redacted] stated that if her identity could be protected that she could testify as to Communist Party activities on the part of Lamb [redacted]

This information was made available to the Department as having bearing on the FCC hearing. At the Department's request [redacted] was asked if she would not give the information directly to a representative of the FCC. This she agreed to do and as soon as it was learned by the FBI that she had likewise furnished her true identity to the FCC all information bearing on [redacted] reliability and credibility which had been collected and was quite substantial was referred to the Department prior to her appearance as a witness at the FCC hearing. It is believed that because of the information about her reputation furnished, that it was felt desirable by the Department to have her tell her story about Lamb before a grand jury to "tie her down," which she did on September 30, 1954.

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[redacted] testimony during the fall FCC session on Lamb was considered damaging to Lamb's case and helpful to the Government.

She was recalled as a witness for the FCC hearing in February of 1955 when she completely recanted the testimony previously offered by her. As a result of this, [redacted] was

indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on nine counts of perjury
on March 7, 1955. At her arraignment on March 11, 1955,
she pleaded not guilty. Bond was set for [redacted] at \$2,500
and a trial date set by Judge Pine for April 18, 1955.

Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Powers and Special Agent Charles Schildecker testified at the Grand Jury. Counts seven, eight and nine of the indictment deal with [redacted] alleged perjury on February 9, 1955, as to what she had previously testified to, at the FCC hearing, concerning her statements made at meetings on September 15 and 21, 1954, to Powers when he was Special Agent in Charge at the Miami Office. It is contemplated that Powers and possibly Schildecker may be requested to appear at the trial for [redacted]

It is known that after [redacted] recanted her testimony and before she was indicted that she was in touch with Departmental attorneys and that she indicated that the original story she told about her relationships with Lamb, the one which she presented in the fall session of the FCC, was the truth.

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MATTHEW CVETIC

Item 4 deals with Matthew Cuetic and [redacted]
both of whom are former confidential informants of the Pittsburgh
Office. The Attorney General states that the Immigration and
Naturalization Service advised him on March 16, 1955, that it
has ceased using Cuetic and [redacted] as informants or witnesses.
The Attorney General requests General Swing to submit his
recommendation as to action to be taken in each case where
Cuetic or [redacted] was used as an informant or witness.

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The Attorney General further states that the Internal
Security Division of the Department has advised him that
Cuetic testified in 2 cases before the Subversive Activities
Control Board. In the case concerning the Labor Youth League,
the Internal Security Division has advised that Cuetic's
testimony could be stricken in its entirety without weakening
the case and it was recommended that the case not be reopened.
In the case involving the Civil Rights Congress, Internal
Security Division has stated that it believes Cuetic's testimony
is credible and recommend that the case not be reopened. The
Attorney General requests that Mr. Rogers advise him in the
Cuetic matter and that Mr. Tompkins advise him as to whether
Cuetic was used in any other cases and whether [redacted]
was used in other cases. (Both of these men were used as
Government witnesses in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial).

The Attorney General requests the FBI to advise as
to whether evidence from Cuetic or [redacted] was used in any
employee security cases.

Matthew Cuetic was an informant of the Pittsburgh
Office for approximately seven years until January, 1950, at
which time he was discontinued in view of his repeated
demands for more pay and the difficulty in controlling his
activities. Since 1950 we have received numerous indications
that Cuetic has been drinking and we warned the Department
that he should not be used in the Pittsburgh Smith Act
trial.

1950; 1951 (July)
Aug. 1951; Mar. 1952;
Sept. 1952; Nov. 1952;
Feb. 1953;

Concerning [redacted] this person was used as an informant of [redacted] for approximately [redacted] when he appeared as a surprise witness in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial.

[redacted] discontinued, effective [redacted] following his testimony in this trial. We have had considerable trouble with [redacted] since his discontinuance and the Department has been kept fully advised.

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Both Cuetic and [redacted] were informants who, subsequent to their discontinuance, have engaged in activities which have been questionable. Both have attempted to capitalize on their former informant status and both have made statements which were exaggerated and designed to capture the public's imagination. Information supplied by these two individuals while they were informants, however, has been cross-checked and much of it verified. There has not been any positive indication that either of these informants furnished information known to be unreliable while they were informants. On March 10, 1955, the Executives Conference took up the question of informants of this type and it was unanimously recommended that the Bureau not attempt to go back and re-evaluate the reliability of a former informant as to information furnished by him while he was an informant in the absence of a definite indication that the informant furnished unreliable information to the Bureau while he was an informant. Information furnished by Cuetic and [redacted] has been widely disseminated and has been used in Security of Government Employees investigations.

On March 16, 1955, James Eadie, Chief of the Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Police Department, telephonically advised this Bureau that Cuetic had been arrested by that Department for drunken driving. According to Chief Eadie, Cuetic had driven his automobile into a ditch. Chief Eadie requested advice as to what action he should take with regard to Cuetic and was advised that that individual had no present connection with the FBI and that this Bureau would not intercede for him in any way.

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On March 25, 1955, a reliable confidential informant of our Pittsburgh Office advised that during a March 24, 1955, meeting sponsored by the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress which dealt primarily with informants, a report which appeared to be a medical analysis concerning Cuetic was read. According to the informant, the report dealt with Cuetic's recent psychiatric treatment at St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, and Evelyn Abelson, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, pointed out that her organization and the Civil Rights Congress would immediately begin preparation of a petition for submission to the United States District Court, Pittsburgh, and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, pointing out that Cuetic's testimony at the Immigration and Naturalization Service hearings and at the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial was valueless since Cuetic was suffering from a nervous disorder.

On March 29, 1955, United States Attorney John W. McIlvaine, Western District of Pennsylvania, advised our Pittsburgh Office that he is in possession of a copy of a press release, apparently prepared by the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Portions of this release, which had not been printed as of March 29, 1955, read as follows:

"The Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born announced today that petitions have been filed in two deportation cases introducing new evidence relating to the mental illness of Matthew Cuetic, main witness in both proceedings. Attached to each petition is a summary of the hospital record, which shows that Cuetic was admitted to St. Francis Hospital, Psychiatric Division, on February 17, 1955, was discharged March 5, 1955, and re-admitted on March 19. ...Dr. W. J. Kelly,

who examined Cuetic on his first admission, found 'patient is restless, agitated, has a suspicious attitude, seems afraid, admits drinking heavily of late, is admitted as a chronic alcoholic.' According to the history obtained by the admitting physician, the patient was always rather a depressive person. His son never could understand him, he never discussed his problems with him, and he is at a loss to know what his trouble is at present, other than being lonely. He lives in a hotel room alone and has been writing a book. He has been very despondent and unsettled since he resumed drinking. He paced back and forth in his hotel room, he ate and slept very little since Sunday. Patient used liquor very heavily for a period of five years, but quit altogether two and one half years ago and has been with Alcoholics Anonymous. Patient has been doctoring for a nervous condition. He started drinking this past Sunday and Monday, February 13 and 14. Since he was so despondent, his son called the hotel doctor who gave him some medicine and recommended hospitalization....Cuetic medical record corroborates the charge of all the victims of this informer that his testimony is unreliable, that his motives are questionable, and that his use by the Department of Justice and other Government agencies calls for an investigation. In view of the psychopathic record of Cuetic, the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born calls for the immediate reopening of all cases in which Cuetic has testified."

United States Attorney McIlvaine stated that he was greatly concerned over this development, since Cuetic is the principal witness in pending Immigration and Naturalization Service cases, the first of which, concerning Joseph Louis Mankin, is scheduled for the April 11, 1955, term of court. Mr. McIlvaine requested that the medical

records at St. Francis Hospital be checked in order to verify whether Cuetic's physical condition is as described in the press release. Our Pittsburgh Office has been instructed to make this check and furnish the results to United States Attorney McIlvaine and to the Bureau, for transmittal to the Department.

With further reference to the Civil Rights Congress meeting on March 24, 1955, our informant advised that Allan McNeil, Secretary of "The Committee to End Sedition Laws," stated that the "Valley Journal," a newspaper published at Millvale, Pennsylvania, is in possession of a file concerning [redacted] and should [redacted] and [redacted] bring suit regarding an editorial concerning [redacted] published during August, 1954, the newspaper will make use of this file to expose [redacted] as a perjurer. McNeil further stated that in the event the "Valley Journal" does not make use of this information, there are two large newspapers in Pittsburgh which also want to expose [redacted]. The informant advised that the names of the newspapers were not mentioned and that he is unable to state how much truth exists in McNeil's statement.

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It is noted that there is no indication that any information that Cuetic and [redacted] furnished the FBI while they were informants was unreliable. To the contrary, much of their information has been cross-checked and proved through other sources that their information was reliable.

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Item 5 applies to [redacted] and [redacted]
both of whom have been used by the Department
as witnesses in the past. The Attorney General states that
Mr. Rogers should advise the Attorney General as to his
opinion on [redacted] and particularly as to whether
we (the Department) should now answer the inquiry as to them
from the International Organizations Security Board.

The Bureau is not aware of the specific inquiry of
the International Organizations Loyalty Board (correct title)
referred to in the Attorney General's memorandum. It is
believed the Attorney General may have reference to the
referral to the Department by the Board of the transcript of
the United Nations loyalty hearing in the case of Dr. Ralph
Bunche in May, 1954. The Bureau is aware that the transcript
of this hearing was referred to the Department by the Board
for consideration as to possible perjury. It is noted [redacted]
[redacted] in that hearing testified that Bunche was a member
of the Communist Party in 1934 or 1935. This testimony was
denied by Bunche and by John Preston Davis, at whose office
Bunche was supposed to have attended a Communist Party meeting,
according to Patterson and Johnson. In July, 1954, the
Department requested additional investigation by the FBI as
to whether [redacted] may have perjured themselves.
Additional investigation did not result in evidence which would
resolve the question. The Department has received all reports
in the Bunche case. No further action by the Bureau appears
to be required at this time.

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[redacted] was a member of the Communist Party
from 1930 to 1939. He was a paid FBI informant from [redacted]
[redacted] Since that time he has been contacted
occasionally concerning Communist matters. In 1942 [redacted]
advised he had never been married [redacted]
Records of the Buffalo Police Department
reflect that [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] according to the police department records. In November, 1953, [redacted] exhibited a Photostat of what he described as his arrest record in the Buffalo, New York, area. [redacted]

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In the 1950 Steve Nelson State Sedition trial, [redacted] admitted during cross-examination that he had not told the truth while testifying in a previous case in 1948 regarding the furnishing of reports on Communist activities to any Federal agency. This was the deportation case against Nat Yanish, Advertising Manager of the west coast Communist newspaper "Daily People's World." When this was brought out in the Nelson trial, [redacted] admitted on the witness stand he had lied at the Yanish trial because he, at one time, promised the FBI not to disclose his confidential relationship. [redacted] of course, while instructed to maintain his informant status in confidence, had received no instructions from the FBI to deny his informant status under oath.

When [redacted] testified for the Government at the Communist Party hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1951, his Nelson case testimony was introduced by the defense in an effort to discredit him.*

[redacted] is an ex-Communist who has been used intermittently as a source of information [redacted] has been attacked by outside individuals as possibly being unreliable and his information is only utilized for lead purposes at the present time by the Bureau.

[redacted] was a member of the Young Communist League from 1928 to 1935 and a member of the Communist Party from 1930 to 1937. He attended the Lenin School in Moscow in 1931. In 1934 [redacted] was the candidate on the Communist Party ticket for State Senator, 4th District, Maryland. [redacted] has testified before Congressional committees and has been used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service as an informant and witness. [redacted] also was a Government witness in the Los Angeles Smith Act trial in 1952.

*An additional write-up on [redacted] appears on page 55 of this brief.

Section II

Grand Jury Presentment
re Harvey Matusow

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GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT
IN MATUSOW CASE

A.J. In his memorandum dated March 30, 1955, captioned "Ex-Communists As Witnesses" the Attorney General advised that in addition to, or in substitution for, the proposed report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lumbard on Matusow he wanted to consider whether it would be advisable to ask for a grand jury presentment in the Southern District of New York.

We do not know exactly what the Attorney General means; however, in his memorandum of March 21, 1955, the status report on "Ex-Communists As Witnesses," the Attorney General, as noted above, listed under 1C "Matusow Matters," a report to be given by Tompkins and Lumbard on Matusow to cover the disposition of cases in which Matusow was involved as a witness.

It would appear that in addition the Attorney General desires to consider the possibility of having the New York Grand Jury make a presentment of its findings, as a result of its consideration of evidence regarding Matusow's repudiation of his testimony and the surrounding circumstances, which would be in the nature of a public report to the court.

This would serve the purpose of exposing the Matusow situation to a public airing. It could be used to point up the difficulties involved in prosecuting under the existing Perjury Statute. It might serve as a spring-board for the Attorney General to press his campaign for revision of the statute.

Since this is a matter to be considered by the Department from a legal and legislative standpoint, it does not appear necessary for the Bureau to express an opinion.

The Attorney General has recommended a revision of the Perjury Statute to eliminate the requirement that the Government must prove which of two conflicting statements made by a witness is true. The Attorney General has recommended that proof of the giving of contradictory testimony by a witness should be sufficient for a perjury prosecution. He has cited the Matusow situation as an example of the weakness of the present statute.

For your information, a special Grand Jury was convened in the Southern District of New York to consider the Matusow matter on February 8, 1955. The Grand Jury is still in session and innumerable witnesses have been called before it although Matusow himself has not been before the Grand Jury. Prior to convening the special Grand Jury, Matusow was subpoenaed to appear before a Grand Jury on February 2, 1955, but his attorneys promptly went before Judge Dimock, who was conducting the hearing for a motion for a new trial in the Flynn case, which motion was based on Matusow's affidavit. Defense attorneys asked that the Grand Jury subpoena be voided. When Judge Dimock indicated displeasure at the issuance of the subpoena, the Government agreed to defer Matusow's appearance before the Grand Jury until testimony was completed before Judge Dimock. The hearing on the motion has concluded but Judge Dimock has not yet given his verdict. Matusow, of course, is still in jail in El Paso, Texas, although indications are that he will be released on bond in the near future.

If the Director desires to make a comment regarding the wisdom of the Grand Jury issuing a presentment, there would appear to be no objection on the part of the Bureau to such action by the Grand Jury. However, it should be noted that if possible it would be highly desirable that the Grand Jury take some punitive action, that is, issue an indictment. If an indictment is not possible, of course, a presentment as we understand it, would have the effect of airing in public the facts found by the Grand Jury, which might be desirable.

Section III

Witnesses Before the Subversive
Activities Control Board

Assistant Attorney General
Tompkins' Memorandum
dated March 11, 1955

S E C T 3

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SUBVERSIVE
ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Background:

The Attorney General, in a letter dated March 22, 1955, forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a memorandum Assistant Attorney General Tompkins had prepared for the Attorney General under date of March 11, 1955, captioned "Witnesses Before the Subversive Activities Control Board."* Mr. Tompkins' memorandum consisted of an appraisal of the reliability of 84 witnesses and potential witnesses who have testified or may testify for the Government in cases before the Subversive Activities Control Board. In making this appraisal for the Attorney General, Mr. Tompkins' memorandum was broken down into the following categories:

1. Witnesses Who Were Never Members of the Communist Party and Concerning Whom No Derogatory Information Has Been Received Reflecting Upon Their Reliability. (12 individuals listed in this category)
2. Witnesses Who Became Affiliated With The Communist Party at the Instigation of the Bureau or Other Governmental Agencies and Concerning Whom No Derogatory Information Has Been Received Reflecting Upon Their Reliability. (8 individuals listed in this category)
3. Witnesses Who Were Members of the Communist Party and Concerning Whom No Derogatory Information Has Been Received Reflecting Upon Their Reliability. (39 individuals listed in this category)
4. Witnesses Who Were Members of the Communist Party and Who Are Discussed Individually Because of Their Frequent Testifying or Because Information Reflecting Upon Their Reliability Has Been Received. (25 individuals listed in this category)

The Attorney General requested the Bureau's comments concerning the information set forth in Mr. Tompkins' memorandum. A memorandum is being sent to the Attorney General furnishing him with additional information in our files concerning a number of the 84 individuals mentioned in Mr. Tompkins' memorandum to the Attorney General mentioned above.

*See Exhibit II

FBI Position:

In analyzing Mr. Tompkins' memorandum to the Attorney General of March 11, 1955, it is noted he set the witnesses out under four categories as mentioned above. In considering the question of whether an individual would make a good Government witness, it would not appear there is any real merit in such breakdowns as used by Mr. Tompkins. In reaching a conclusion as to whether an individual would make a good witness, the question of whether he was or was not a Communist is not the test. The real question is whether a potential witness is reliable and whether his background is sufficiently clean to allow him to successfully stand up under cross-examination aimed at impeaching his credibility and reliability. A former Communist might prove to be an excellent witness, and many have. On the other hand, a person who was never a Communist might be a very bad witness because his background was such as to allow the defense to impeach him as a witness.

The question of whether any individual should be used as a witness is a decision for the Department. The Bureau, of course, will cooperate by furnishing the Department any derogatory information in our possession concerning prospective witnesses. It would certainly be against the best interests of the Government to use such people as Matthew Cvetic and Harvey Matusow as witnesses, despite the fact they might possess valuable information concerning a case under prosecution.

All 84 of the witnesses and potential witnesses mentioned in Assistant Attorney General Tompkins' memorandum to the Attorney General have testified or will testify in Bureau cases before the Subversive Activities Control Board. We furnished the Department with most of the information concerning these individuals which appeared in Tompkins' memorandum. As a matter of fact, we have furnished the Department with a great deal of background and derogatory information on persons who have been and who may be used by the Department as witnesses before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Once it has been decided to use a witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board, it is suggested that in every instance the Department be sure to advise the Bureau sufficiently in advance of their use to allow for a review of our files in order that we may provide the Department with any derogatory information we have before the witness takes the stand.

Analysis of Witnesses Set Forth in
Assistant Attorney General Tompkins'
Memorandum:

We have checked our files on all 84 of the individuals mentioned in Assistant Attorney General Tompkins' memorandum to the Attorney General. We have in the past furnished considerable derogatory information concerning many of these individuals to the Department and are again calling that information to the attention of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General Rogers and Assistant Attorney General Tompkins, together with any additional information developed as a result of our file reviews. A copy of this memorandum to the Attorney General will be furnished to the Director before the conference to be held on April 5, 1955.

In Mr. Tompkins' memorandum it was indicated that the Department had no derogatory information concerning many of these individuals. In those instances where our files also reflected no pertinent information, there would appear to be no question about their utilization as witnesses and no summaries have been prepared.

In a number of instances, however, our file check reflected derogatory information which had not been set forth in Mr. Tompkins' memorandum. With regard to these particular individuals there is set forth hereinafter for the Director's use at the conference a brief summary containing any derogatory information set forth in Mr. Tompkins' memorandum as well as the additional pertinent information contained in our files.

THESE SUMMARIES ARE CONTAINED IN A SEPARATE FOLDER WHICH STARTS ON PAGE 24.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: Messrs. Rogers, Hoover, Swing, Rankin,
Tompkins, Olney

FROM: Herbert Brownell, Jr.

SUBJECT: EX-COMMUNISTS AS WITNESSES

DATE: March 30, 1955

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NIS/EP/DO
ON 1-28-2000

Will you please arrange to attend a conference in my office on the above matter on Tuesday, April 5, at two P.M.

In addition to the matters set forth in my memorandum on the above subject dated March 21, 1955 I would like to consider the following:

- P.
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- P.21.2
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1. In addition to (or in substitution for) the proposed report of Messrs. Tompkins and Lumbard on Matusow, would it be advisable to ask for a grand jury presentment in the Southern District of New York.
 2. Discussion of witnesses and proposed witnesses before the SACB, as set forth in a memorandum from Mr. Tompkins to me, dated March 11, 1955, re "Witnesses Before The Subversive Activities Control Board". Mr. Rogers has commented on this memorandum in a separate memorandum to me dated March 28, 1955.

It will be entirely satisfactory to bring with you to the conference any of your assistants involved in the problems which we will discuss at the meeting.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

March 11, 1955

William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General,
Internal Security Division

Witnesses Before the Subversive Activities Control
Board

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267-NIS/EP/DO
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Pursuant to your request, there is submitted herewith an appraisal of the reliability of all individuals who have testified or who may testify for the government in cases filed by the Subversive Organizations Section with the Subversive Activities Control Board. The presentation of the cases has been completed against the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS), Labor Youth League, (LYL), National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (NCASF) and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB). The hearing against the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) is now in progress. The cases now pending hearing before the Board are against the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC), United May Day Committee (UMDC), Council on African Affairs (CAA), and Washington Pension Union (WPU).

As the basis for this memorandum, Section attorneys reported any information they have obtained from the Bureau, from public sources, and from personal experience with the individuals which might indicate the present or potential unreliability of a witness.

In the listing below, the abbreviation of the name of any case in which a witness has testified, with the date of his appearance, follows his name in regular type. The abbreviations of the names of the cases in which he is a prospective witness are underscored. Only those individuals as to whom a preliminary determination of their probable utilization has been made are listed as prospective witnesses.

I. Witnesses Who Were Never Members of the Communist Party and Concerning Whom No Derogatory Information Has Been Received Reflecting Upon Their Reliability. 1/

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- JAFRC, WPU.
LYL (1/12 - 13/54).
- NCASF (5/21, 24/54).
- LYL (1/7/54).
NCASF (5/11 - 12/54).
- LYL (1/5 - 6/54).

1/ The names of institutional or public officials who produced and authenticated public documents pursuant to a subpoena duces tecum have been omitted.

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[REDACTED] - CPUSA (4/20/52).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (9/10 - 13, 25/51; 11/13 - 15, 21, 27-29/51).
[REDACTED] - LYL (12/7 - 8/53).
[REDACTED] - NCASF (5/11/54).
[REDACTED] - WFU
Wilson, Jacqueline - LYL (1/5/54).

II. Witnesses Who Became Affiliated With The Communist Party at the instigation of the Bureau or Other Governmental Agency and Concerning Whom No Derogatory information Has Been Received Reflecting Upon Their Reliability.

[REDACTED] - VALB (6/8 - 9/54); CRC (12/1 - 3/54).
[REDACTED] - JSSS (1/12 - 14/54); NCASF (6/3 - 4, 7/54).
[REDACTED] - NCASF (5/19/54).
[REDACTED] - NCASF (5/25 - 26/54); CRC (1/3 - 4/55).
[REDACTED] - CRC (2/17 - 21/55).
[REDACTED] - NCASF (6/2/54); VALB (6/21/54).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (10-9, 15 - 17/52); LYL (12/8/53).
[REDACTED] R. - JAFRC

III. Witnesses Who Were Members of the Communist Party and Concerning Whom No Derogatory Information Has Been Received Reflecting Upon Their Reliability.

[REDACTED] - CPUSA (2/12 - 13, 25, 26, 27/52);
[REDACTED] - CRC (2/10/55).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (10/17 - 18, 30 - 31/51).
[REDACTED] - ACPFB; JAFRC.
[REDACTED] - WPU.
[REDACTED] - ACPFB.
[REDACTED] - ACPFB.
[REDACTED] - WPU.
[REDACTED] - CRC (1/4/55).
[REDACTED] - WPU.
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (4/2 - 3/52); CRC (2/21, 23/55).
[REDACTED] - JAFRC.
[REDACTED] - CAA.
[REDACTED] - BALB (5/25, 27/54).
[REDACTED] - CRC (12/8 - 9/54).
[REDACTED] - ACPFB.
[REDACTED] - CRC (1/10 - 11/55).
[REDACTED] - CRC (12/9 - 10/54).
[REDACTED] - VALB (6/15 - 16/54).
[REDACTED] - VALB (6/28/54).

[REDACTED] - VALB (5/11-12/54).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (1/15/52).
[REDACTED] JAFRC.
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (7/26, 30-31/51; 8/1/51, ACPFB, WPU).
[REDACTED] - VALB (5/20-21, 24-25/52).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (2/27--28/52).
[REDACTED] - CRC (2/15--16-55).
[REDACTED] - VALB (6/15-16/54).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (9/24, 26/52), JSSS (1/5 - 6/54).
[REDACTED] - ACPFB.
[REDACTED] - LYL (12/11/53).
[REDACTED] - WPU.
[REDACTED] - JSSS (1/14 -- 15/54); CRC (1/10/55).
[REDACTED] - LYL (1/13 - 14/54).
[REDACTED] - CPUSA (3/31/52; 4/1 - 2/52) CRC.
[REDACTED] CRC (1/11/55).
[REDACTED] CRC (1/5-6/55).
[REDACTED] MCASF (5/24/54).
[REDACTED] - JAFRC, WPU.
[REDACTED] - JAFRC.

IV. Witnesses Who Were Members of the Communist Party and Who Are Discussed Individually Because of Their Frequent Testifying or Because Information Reflecting Upon Their Reliability Has Been Received.

Budenz, Louis Francis. This witness has testified in the cases against the CPUSA (4/9, 15--17, 22-23/51), JSSS (12/9-11, 14/53), NCASF (6/8-10/54), VALB (7/19-20/54). In addition to these cases, he has been consulted regarding almost all of the Communist Front cases now pending before the Board. While his testimony is probably not essential to the successful prosecution of any front case in which he has not already testified, his long experience as a high Party functionary places him in a position to make a valuable contribution to almost any future case against a Communist Front organization which existed between 1935 and October, 1945. In each case in which he has testified or furnished information, Budenz has proved a reliable witness. However, within the last month, he has advised this Division that because of what he terms the failure of this government to support former Communists who have testified in its behalf, as well as for reasons of personal health and finances, he will not willingly appear again as a witness for the Department.

[REDACTED] This individual has never testified before the Board and is considered here because of his possible use in the ACPFB case. A Division attorney interviewed him in connection with the CRC case, but did not consider [REDACTED] evidence of sufficient importance to warrant calling him as a witness. The

attorney reported that Butel indicated a willingness to exaggerate facts and recommended that, if used as a witness, he be handled with caution and his testimony be limited to facts contained in his informant's reports to the Bureau.

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[redacted] This individual has testified only in the case of United States v. Dennis, et al. She was interviewed by Division attorneys concerning the JSSS and UMDC cases. While it is believed that she could give credible testimony regarding these and other front cases, she is listed here to record that she has refused voluntarily to be called as a witness in any proceeding.

Crouch, Paul. This witness has testified before the Board in only the CPUSA case (6/26 - 28/51; 7/9 - 12, 16 - 19, 23 - 25/51). He was consulted concerning the case against the International Workers Order. He was subpoenaed to testify in the VALB case in May, 1954, but it was decided not to use him because of the public attacks on his character. His use in any future case before the Board will not be considered unless his testimony is essential to successful prosecution, and your prior approval has been obtained.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in only the CPUSA case (10/31/51; 1/14 - 15/52). Inasmuch as no detailed information respecting Communist front organizations has been attributed to him, he was not interviewed on any of these cases. It may be noted that the press has reported in the past week that [redacted] testifying before the Federal Communications Commission in the matter involving Edward Lamb, stated that the subject had assisted in preparing Watson to give false testimony. He was an excellent witness in the CPUSA case.

Cvetic, Matthew. This witness has testified before the Board in the cases against the LYL (1/11/54) and CRC (12/13-14/54). Division attorneys who have handled him report that while he gives credible testimony he tends to exaggerate facts. They recommend that his testimony be limited to information corroborated by reports he made while a Bureau informant. As you know, this Division is presently asking a separate evaluation of this witness, which will be the subject of another memorandum.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the case against the JSSS (11/25, 30/53) and has been consulted in the past regarding other front cases. However, she recently advised that she does not wish to testify for the government in the future because she feels that ex-Communists who appear as witnesses are becoming increasingly unpopular and extreme liberal views are in the ascendancy. While professing a keen interest in a vigorous fight against Communism, she is extremely reluctant to "waste her time" testifying for the government in the face of what she considers an adverse political climate. We are now making efforts to get her voluntary testimony in the CRC case.

Fletcher, Jess. This witness has appeared before the Board in the case against the NCASF (5/25/54). Following this case, he was named the defendant in a libel action by a person he had there identified as a Communist. In addition, while being interviewed concerning another front case, he and a Division attorney conducting the interview became involved in a misunderstanding, which may preclude his use as a witness by that attorney in that case. However, the Bureau characterizes Fletcher as of known reliability and the attorney who used him in the NCASF case also considers him reliable and plans to call him as a witness in the action against the WPU.

Gitlow, Benjamin. This witness, who has testified frequently for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has appeared before the Board only in the CPUSA case (4/23 - 26, 30/51; 5/1, 7 - 10, 14 - 17/51). Inasmuch as he was expelled from the Party before the existing Communist front organizations were formed, his future use as a witness before the Board is not contemplated.

[redacted] This witness, who was convicted under the Smith Act in United States v. Huff, has testified before the Board in the CRC case (1/11, 13, 19/55; 2/8 - 10/55). In addition, she has been consulted regarding other front cases and the information she has provided has proved reliable. Her testimony will be of particular value in the WPU case.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the VALB case (6/9/54). Although his testimony there proved reliable, in interviews with Division attorneys concerning this and other front cases, he has demonstrated a tendency to give obviously hearsay evidence. In addition, the Bureau has advised that he has been an alcoholic. He will not be used in future front cases unless his evidence is shown to be reliable and important to successful prosecution.

[redacted]. This witness has testified before the Board in the CPUSA case (9/17 - 19/51). It is understood that under cross-examination in this case, he acknowledged that he had not been entirely truthful in his direct testimony. Although he could provide valuable testimony in the UMDC, CAA and JAFRC cases, he will not be considered for use as a witness unless his testimony is essential to successful prosecution, and your prior approval has been obtained.

[redacted]. This witness has testified before the Board in the cases against the CPUSA (5/17, 21 23/51; 6/4 - 5/51) and NCASF (5/17 - 18/54). He was consulted by Division attorneys regarding the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). Although they, and others, have reported that Kornfeder demonstrates a tendency to state legal conclusions not supported by facts, it is believed that, if carefully handled to limit him to factual testimony within his personal knowledge, he makes a good witness. However, since the evidence he can provide concerning Party activities is necessarily limited to the period prior to his expulsion from it in 1934, it is not likely that he will be needed as a witness in any future front case.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the JSSS case (12/1 & 2/53). Since then she has been consulted by Division attorneys concerning other Front cases and the recent case of the United States v. Weinstock. The consensus of opinion of the attorneys who have interviewed her is that she has become an unstable, neurotic individual whose testimony would have to be limited to facts susceptible to complete corroboration. Her use in any future case before the Board will not be considered unless her testimony is essential to successful prosecution.

[redacted] This witness gave limited testimony, which proved reliable, before the Board in the case against the NCASF (5/20 - 21/54). Since then, the Bureau has advised that it is no longer contacting him for information because he is considered unreliable and untrustworthy. In addition, Division attorneys who have interviewed him regarding other front cases consider him unstable. Therefore, his future use before the Board is not contemplated.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the cases against the CPUSA (1/21 - 24/52; 2/6 - 7, 11 - 12/52); JSSS (12/14 - 16/53); LYL (11/30/53; 12/1/53); NCASF (5/20 - 21/54); VALB (5/3 - 4, 6/54); and CRC (11/29 - 30/54; 12/1/54). He has also been consulted regarding almost every Front case pending before the Board. His evidence has proved reliable in every instance and it is felt that his continuing availability is important to the general program of the Subversive Organizations Section.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the case against the NCASF (5/12, 17/54) and has been consulted concerning the ACPFB and NLG. While not questioning his reliability, the Division attorneys in these three cases reported that Malkin tends to state legal conclusions and to draw generalizations from facts. It was recently reported that John Lautner had stated over one year ago that he had detected this fault in Malkin and had cautioned him to exercise restraint on the witness stand. On February 15, 1955, Lautner confirmed that he had made this statement, but added that he had observed Malkin testifying on other occasions since that time and that in his opinion Malkin now is thoroughly reliable. It is believed that if this witness is carefully handled to limit his testimony to facts within his personal knowledge, he will make a good witness.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the cases against the CPUSA (9/27/51; 10/8/51); JSSS (1/7/54); LYL (12/1, 7/53); and CRC (1/12/55). No indication has been received that her evidence was not reliable in each instance. However, at this time no information has been attributed to her which would require her appearance as a witness in any pending Front case.

Matusow, Harvey. This witness has testified before the Board in the cases against the CPUSA (3/10 - 11/52); LYL (12/9 - 10/53); NCASP (6/3/54) and VALB (6/7 - 8/54). A separate memorandum appraising his testimony in these cases is being prepared. However, it can be stated at this time that it is not considered necessary to reopen any of these cases because of Matusow's recent defection.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the case against the CRC (12/14 - 15/55). Her personal credibility is not questioned, but she is noted here because she is [redacted]

[redacted] who has demonstrated to a Division attorney a general instability and a marked willingness to exaggerate prospective testimony. In addition, the Subversive Activities Section is presently considering seeking an indictment against him for impersonating a Federal officer. However, at this time no information has been attributed to [redacted] which would require her testimony in any pending Front case.

[redacted] This witness, who has testified frequently for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has testified before the Board only in the case against the CPUSA (6/6 - 7, 11-13, 18-20, 25 - 26/51). He has been consulted regarding the CRC case. While no report of his unreliability has been received, no information has been attributed to him as this time which would require his testimony in any pending front case.

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the cases against the JSSS (6/15/54) and VALB (6/22/54). Since then, he has become associated with a New York State legislative committee which is investigating a phase of Communist activities. A Division attorney, who interviewed him recently, reported that he now appears unstable and does not distinguish between information he personally obtained as a Party member and that which has come to his attention through his association with this committee.

[redacted] This witness admitted upon cross-examination in the Detroit Smith Act case that he had perjured himself in his direct testimony to the extent that he denied his relationship with another confidential informant [redacted]. He sought to justify his action by stating he had not known [redacted] was also to testify and felt in the interest of security that he could not reveal [redacted] informant role. The facts were presented to the Grand Jury, which took no action. It is believed [redacted] testimony was otherwise reliable in every respect. His use as a witness in future cases needs to be confined to matters to which his testimony is essential, and the Detroit testimony will have to be frankly detailed on direct examination when he is used.

[REDACTED] This witness was the occasion of witness [REDACTED] perjury in the Detroit Smith Act case, detailed above. This witness acknowledged in that case that he had "fenced" with defense counsel on cross-examination as to his relations with [REDACTED] but this witness did not perjure himself. It is believed this is a credible witness and we may desire his testimony in future front cases, including CRC and ACPFB.

[REDACTED]. This witness, who had testified in the Smith Act case of United States v. Forest, et al, was called in the NCASF case (6/2/54) to identify one person as a member of the Communist Party. The Division attorneys who handled this case and those who interviewed him regarding the CRC case have reported that his limited mentality does not recommend him for extensive use as a witness. No information has been attributed to him at this time which would require his testimony in any pending front case.

100-47805-12

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WITNESSES ON WHOM
MEMORANDA HAVE BEEN
PREPARED

Copy A

100-418105-12

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

See also Nos. _____

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
[redacted]	24
Budenz, Louis Francis	25
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[redacted]	71
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[redacted]	79
[redacted]	80
[redacted]	81
[redacted]	82
[redacted]	83
[redacted]	84
[redacted]	85
[redacted]	86

100-418105-12

wat

[redacted]
This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] served as a paid informant for the FBI from [redacted]. Since his discontinuance as an informant, numerous newspaper and magazine articles have been published regarding [redacted] experience as a Bureau informant. He has also personally appeared on television and radio broadcasts.

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[redacted]
Note on yellow:

Information concerning Credit Union discrepancy furnished to AAG Tompkins by memorandum 3/1/55. (100-3-74-11-702)

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ
Bufile 100-63

With regard to this individual, it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because:

While he has testified in numerous cases against the Communist Party, USA, and has been consulted regarding almost all of the Communist-front cases now pending before the Subversive Activities Control Board, his testimony is probably not essential to the successful prosecution of any front case in which he has already testified. However, his long experience as a highly placed Communist Party functionary places him in a position to make a valuable contribution to almost any future case against a Communist-front organization which existed between 1935 and October, 1945. In each case in which he has testified or furnished information, Budenz has proved a reliable witness; however, within the last month he has advised the Department that because of what he terms the failure of the Government to support former Communists who have testified in this behalf as well as for reasons of personal health and finances, he will not willingly appear again as a witness for the Department.

Budenz has been used by the Bureau as a source of information since December, 1945. In addition to the information contained in the Departmental memorandum, Bureau files reflected the following:

In the Spring of 1950, Senator Dennis Chavez made a speech on the floor of the US Senate concerning Louis F. Budenz. During the speech, he mentioned Budenz' involved past and made the following comments:

He stated that Budenz had "entered into relations with one [redacted] while still married to Gizella Budenz." Senator Chavez pointed out that Budenz and [redacted] were not actually married until 1945 and that in the meantime, they had three children born in 1934, 1937 and 1943, respectively. According to Chavez, Budenz, by being involved in a common-law marriage with [redacted] while still legally married to another woman, was guilty of bigamy under the laws of the State of New York.

See Note on Yellow Page Four
CCL:ph:dla (7)

Senator Chavez continued his attack on Budenz stating, "Finally, to afford him some relief from the humdrum distaste of two wives at the same time, he appears to have registered under various aliases in hotels in Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, concentrating his attentions on a certain [redacted]. She was Budenz' adopted daughter, a relationship which though not distinctly biologic is supposed, in our society to involve certain proprieties and decencies."

Budenz' relationship with Gizella Budenz, [redacted] and [redacted] was first brought out in 1947 while he was testirying at the immigration hearing of one J. Desiderius Hammer, with alias: John Santo. This relationship was also gone into in 1949 when Budenz testified at the trial of the top Communists in New York and has since been brought up during several trials where Budenz has appeared as a witness.

In an effort to clarify his position in regard to the above situation Budenz has furnished the following information in the past:

In 1916 he married Gizella Giesz. They were married in a civil ceremony at Terre Haute, Indiana, but even though they were both Catholics they were not married in the church inasmuch as she was a divorced woman and her previous husband was still living. During their marriage they had no children of their own but adopted [redacted]

In 1927, Budenz ceased to live with Gizella Giesz although he continued to support her until the time they were divorced in 1937 or 1938.

In 1930, while engaged in trade union work for the CP, which consisted primarily of working among the unemployed and organizing strikers. Budenz met and began an affair with a girl named [redacted]. She was likewise a Communist and was engaged in similar type work. As a result, they travelled together in various of the eastern states and undoubtedly worked in Connecticut, NY, and Pa. While they were so traveling, they continued to carry on their affair. This lasted for approximately one year, at which time, according to Budenz, they broke off their relationship.

During the Santo hearing, Harry Sacher, Attorney for the Defense, produced a number of letters purportedly written by [redacted] to Budenz, which mentioned their intimate relationship. According to Budenz, he failed to recognize any of these letters. However, he stated that they could have been legitimate inasmuch as [redacted] had written to him during the period of their affair.

Concerning his relationship with [redacted] Budenz stated that they began living together in 1933. He pointed out that it was legally impossible for them to get married inasmuch as he had not received a divorce from his first wife at that time. He continued, stating that when the divorce from Gizella Budenz came through in 1937 or 1938, he consulted with CP officials Jack Stachel and Earl Browder about his relationship with [redacted]. They advised him that a marriage ceremony would not be necessary. He stated, however, that he and [redacted] were legally married on 10-12-45, the day after he left the CP. As a result of their marriage, there were four children born in 1934, 1937, 1943 and 1947.

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Still further, with reference to his relationship with [redacted] Budenz said he felt it was not one of man and wife at common law. He based his opinion upon the belief that common-law marriages were not recognized in NY in 1933.

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Budenz still further furnished the following information about an incident that occurred involving his adopted daughter [redacted].

In 1930, he made a trip to Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of organizing the unemployed in that area. [redacted] who was 15 at the time, accompanied him on this trip at the request of his wife, Gizella. While in Springfield, one of his associates supposedly "made a pass" at [redacted]. Budenz stated that he was unsure of the facts surrounding this episode and advised that, in fact, [redacted] had on a number of occasions contradicted herself concerning the details of this incident.

In any event, according to Budenz, she later advised Gizella Budenz of the episode and Gizella got in touch with the Child Welfare Society in Springfield asking them to inquire into the matter.

Budenz and [redacted] both appeared before a member of the Child Welfare Society concerning the matter. According to Budenz, this member apologized for troubling them and told them no charges were being brought against him inasmuch as no crime had occurred.

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The above incident was brought up by Harry Sacher during the Santo hearing. He tried to indicate that Budenz was involved in a morals charge. He also produced a letter which was supposed to have been written by [redacted] to Gizella Budenz and was about this incident. Budenz stated that he did not recognize the letter and advised that it contained no allegation against him.

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

The above-stated information is contained in
100-38808-282 in the case entitled "██████████" SM-C;
Perjury," New York letter to the Bureau dated 3/3/55.

[redacted]
Bufile 100-373332

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because in an interview with a Department Attorney the Attorney reported that [redacted] indicated a willingness to exaggerate facts and recommended that, if used as a witness, he be handled with caution and his testimony be limited to facts contained in his reports to the Bureau.

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[redacted] contacted the Los Angeles Office of the FBI on July 21, 1948. He stated that he was formerly a member of the Communist Party in New York, from 1931 to 1941, when he severed relations peaceably and shortly thereafter moved to Los Angeles. In 1948, [redacted] again joined the Communist Party in cooperation with the FBI and served as an informant in [redacted]

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[redacted] During the later months of his Communist Party membership he had considerable marital difficulty. Both he and his wife were suspended from the Communist Party because of fear by the Communist Party of being brought into the divorce proceedings which were being filed by [redacted] was born [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

In addition, the Bureau file reflects on July 27, 1948, [redacted] advised FBI Agents as follows:

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See note on yellow, page 2.

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[redacted]
[redacted]

On June 29, 1950, Mr. F. J. Donnelly of the Transportation Workers Union appeared at the FBI Office in Los Angeles and advised that [redacted] told him that [redacted] was an employee of the FBI and had been placed in the union to ferret out the Communist element.

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On June 30, 1950, [redacted] was interviewed regarding this matter. He stated that during the union elections in November and December, 1949, he had been in contact with Donnelly who had accused him of being a member of the Communist Party. At that time [redacted] denied being a member of the Communist Party and told Donnelly that he was just as anxious to get the Communists out of the union as he (Donnelly) was and further stated that "I may have even a greater reason than you to see the Communists out of the union." [redacted] stated that this latter statement may have given the impression to Donnelly that he was working in cooperation with the Government and that Donnelly took a "shot in the dark" hoping the FBI would corroborate his belief that [redacted] was employed by the FBI. (100-373332-1)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[redacted] was interviewed in Los Angeles during June, 1950 by an attorney from the Department concerning Civil Rights Congress. He was never used as a witness because of the lack of information. [redacted] is now being considered as a witness regarding the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. He has never been a member of this organization and has never attended any meetings. He was, however, on the mailing list during the Fall of 1950, and was able to furnish certain documents which he received in the mail regarding this organization. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The file review material contained in this memorandum has not previously been furnished to the Dept.

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[redacted]
Bufile 100-372384

With regard to this individual it is noted that she has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of her frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon her reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because she has refused to be voluntarily called as a witness in any proceeding. The Departmental memorandum indicates

[redacted] testified only in the case of the United States v. Dennis, et al. She was interviewed by Division attorneys concerning the Jefferson School of Social Science and the United May Day Committee cases. It was concluded that she could give credible testimony regarding these and other front cases.

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[redacted] became an informant of the New York Office [redacted] reporting on Communist matters. She was the only woman witness testifying for the Government in the first New York trial. By letter dated March 29, 1951, the New York Office advised that she was discontinued as an active informant of that office.

With reference to the material supplied in the Departmental memorandum concerning the above individual, Bureau files contain the following additional data concerning this former informant and her testimony in the first New York trial:

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She appeared as a Government witness in this case on April 26, 27, 28, 29, and May 2 and 3, 1949. During cross-examination [redacted] testified concerning payments made to her by the FBI for her services as a confidential informant. She indicated that she had received only expenses from the Bureau and did not receive a salary. Bureau records reflect that

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[redacted] was paid the total of \$18,672.20, for services, \$1,031.97, for expenses, making a grand total of \$19,704.17. (100-372384-199)

In addition it will be recalled that Departmental attorneys and representatives of the United States Attorney's Office at New York handling this informant experienced considerable difficulty with her during the period following the completion of her testimony and prior to final adjudication of this matter. [redacted]

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[Redacted]

The Communist Party has attacked the character of [Redacted] subsequent to her testimony in the New York trial and has alleged that [Redacted] The charges against Calomiris were dropped by her Communist Party Section because of inadequate proof. (100-372384-77)

PAUL CROUCH
(61-6547)

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a Communist Party member and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received.

The Department noted that Crouch has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the Communist Party, USA, case on (6/26, 28/51; 7/9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 25/51). He was consulted concerning the case against the International Workers Order. He was subpoenaed to testify in the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln case in May, 1954, but it was decided not to use him because of the public attacks on his character. His use in any future case before the Board will not be considered unless his testimony is essential to successful prosecution and the Attorney General's prior approval has been obtained.

Crouch was used as a source of information by the Bureau beginning in December, 1947. He was paid occasionally on a per diem basis for his services in furnishing information based on his past Communist activity. He is no longer used by the Bureau.

The Department indicated derogatory information concerning Crouch in regard to possible attacks on his credibility.

Bureau files note that Crouch enlisted in the U.S. Army at Fort Bragg in 1924. On February 16, 1925, he was dishonorably discharged from the United States Army with forfeiture of all pay and allowances and sentenced to forty years at hard labor for organizing the Hawaiian Communist League and endeavoring to influence a member of the Armed Forces to join this League. His sentence was later reduced to three years at Alcatraz Military Prison. He was released June 1, 1927. In addition, Crouch was arrested in New York in 1929 and charged with being a fugitive from Bristol, Massachusetts, and he was turned over to the Bristol authorities. He was also arrested in 1932 and 1934 by the police of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Danville, Virginia, for investigation and released. Crouch has explained in the past that these arrests were due to his radical activities.

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In addition, allegations attacking Grouch's credibility have been made by Drew Pearson, the Alsop Brothers and various publications. Grouch is taking steps to refute these allegations and has brought suit against the "Daily Worker" for \$150,000 and against the Alsop Brothers and the "New York Herald Tribune" for \$500,000.

[redacted]

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because:

[redacted] testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in only the Communist Party, USA case. It further indicated that since no detailed information has been attributed to him he was not interviewed on any of the other cases. It was also noted that [redacted] testifying before the Federal Communications Commission in the matter involving Edward Oliver Lamb, stated that the subject had assisted in preparing [redacted] to give false testimony.

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] was a paid informant for the Cleveland Office from February, 1944, to May, 1949. He originally joined the Communist Party in Toledo, Ohio, on December 29, 1943.

[redacted] Informant's Party name is [redacted]. He attended the National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York from May 20 to May 23, 1944. He also attended the Communist Party Midwest Regional School in Chicago, Illinois, from December 8 to December 22, 1945.

[redacted] was born [redacted] and resides in [redacted]. He is presently employed at [redacted] and is married. His mother's name is [redacted].

[redacted] is a Negro and was instrumental in furnishing the activities of the Communist Party in and around the State of Ohio and also the activities of the Party at National Conventions to which he was a delegate [redacted] was (100- never the subject of a security matter type investigation by the 373571-Bureau. No arrest record was located in the files of the 42) Identification Division.

He has appeared as a Government witness in the first and second Smith Act trials in New York, the recent Smith Act trial of Claude Lightfoot in Chicago, and before the Subversive Activities Control Board in hearings on the Communist Party, USA. He is a contemplated witness in the forthcoming Cleveland Smith Act trial. The digest of the official transcript of the testimony given by [redacted] in the trial of the Communist Party leaders in New York, reflects he testified on May 12, 1949, that he married

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[redacted] in South Carolina, and that his widow died [redacted] in 1950, since no marriage had been finalized. Attempts to pursue the question of this annulment by Defense Attorney Crockett were objected to by the Government and the objections were sustained. Bureau files regarding [redacted] do not reflect that any investigation was made by the Bureau concerning the annulment of [redacted] first marriage.

[redacted] was under contract with the Federal Communications Commission for ninety days, effective March 10, 1964, to locate witnesses who could testify concerning the subversive activities of Edward Elmer Ladd, the newspaper and radio station owner whose application for a television license was the subject of investigation by the Federal Communications Commission. [redacted] was the first witness in the Ladd hearing before the Federal Communications Commission.

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The Washington City News Bureau release dated September 22, 1964, regarding the Ladd hearing stated that [redacted]

when he testified at the Federal Communications Commission hearing that he had not misrepresented the facts in connection with his marriage made in 1951 at Bullion Crown, Idaho, which he stated on his marriage license that he had now been previously married. This release also stated that, according to press reports, [redacted] attorney started a suit against [redacted] in [redacted]

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[redacted] "He was one of the individuals accused by [redacted] of being responsible for his false testimony before the Federal Communications Commission hearing concerning Edward Elmer Ladd because of his 'coaching, conditioning and misleading conversation' with [redacted] and all other persons against

whom [redacted] made this allegation have been interviewed in connection with the case entitled [redacted] "Perjury" and have denied [redacted] charges.

In connection with the same Federal Communications Commission hearing on Lamb, Mr. Walter Powell of the Federal Communications Commission furnished information indicating one [redacted] might testify as a witness for Lamb in an attempt to "discredit [redacted] testimony." [redacted] reportedly was prepared to testify [redacted] had offered him a thousand dollars if he would "remember Lamb as a member of the Communist Party."

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In connection with this same hearing, [redacted] stated to Bureau Agents on February 4, 1955, that he considered [redacted] unreliable and that he thought Cummings would testify falsely in order to obtain "\$34 a day as a Government witness."

Detective George Ryan of the Toledo Police Department advised [redacted] that a private detective agency was interested in arranging a meeting between [redacted]

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[redacted] indicated [redacted] might offer [redacted] money "to keep his mouth shut." [redacted] advised that he was contacted by [redacted] on May 17, 1954, and she told him that she had heard he was "a liar, a rapist, totally unreliable and capable of being bought off by anyone."

On September 29, 1954, [redacted] advised that a relative had written to him stating that [redacted], had been approached by someone representing Lamb who had offered her a sum of money "to get rid of [redacted] at the trial." [redacted] on October 1, 1954, denied that anyone had approached her with "any kind of a deal."

[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, was interviewed by Federal Communications Commission representatives as a potential witness in the Lamb case. In a subsequent interview by Agents of this Bureau, she stated she had been assured by [redacted] who was present when she was interviewed by Federal Communications Commission representatives, that her testimony and cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission would "clear her record with the FBI." This allegation was discussed by the Bureau with officials of the Federal Communications Commission and Walter Powell, then Chief Counsel

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for the Commission, denied that any such statement had been made to [redacted] by Federal Communications Commission representatives but admitted that if such a statement was made it could have been made by [redacted] on the occasions when [redacted] and [redacted] talked alone.

[redacted] was reinterviewed by Bureau Agents following the discussion with Mr. Powell and she advised that Cummings had not made any statement indicating her cooperation in the Lamb case would "clear her record with the FBI."

On March 18, 1955, [redacted] advised our Cleveland Office that he was planning to institute a suit for libel against Edward Oliver Lamb and [redacted] for remarks made out of court by them indicating [redacted] was a "known criminal."

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MATTHEW CVETIC

With regard to this individual, it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because the attorneys who have handled him report that while he gives credible testimony, he tends to exaggerate the facts. They recommend that his testimony be limited to information corroborated by reports he made while a Bureau informant. The Department indicated that its Internal Security Division is presently making a separate evaluation of Cvetic which will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

Cvetic was a paid confidential informant of the Bureau from February, 1943, until January, 1950, and was discontinued as an informant due to indiscretions on his part and the fact that he had disclosed his confidential relationship with the Bureau to unauthorized persons. He had been moody and subject to alternating periods of enthusiasm, self-pity and depression. He had received psychiatric treatments in 1933, for a "fixed anxiety neurosis" based upon a mistaken belief that he was suffering from a heart disease.

He had been arrested in 1939 on a charge of committing assault and battery upon his sister-in-law in an argument about a sum of money he owed her. The charges were dismissed when Cvetic promised to repay the money. Subsequent to his discontinuance as an informant, numerous reports were received that Cvetic was drinking heavily. In his appearances before Congressional Committees and civic and religious groups, he tended to exaggerate.

On February 17, 1955, Cvetic was admitted to the Psychiatric Division of St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, after drinking very heavily for a period of days. He was discharged on March 5, 1955, and was readmitted on March 19, 1955. The Civil Rights Congress and Western Pennsylvania Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born have obtained a copy of Cvetic's hospital record and have prepared a press release, quoting the hospital report and calling for the immediate reopening of all cases in which Cvetic has testified, including the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial.

Note on yellow; See page 2

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The derogatory information concerning Cvetic was brought to the Department's attention as follows:

1. Bulet to former Assistant Attorney General McInerney dated 12-27-50 captioned "Internal Security Act of 1950."
2. Bulet to former Deputy Attorney General Ford dated 7-30-51 captioned "Compros-Pittsburgh."
3. Conference between Mr. Belmont and Departmental Attorneys Foley, Koffsky and Streine on August 8, 1951.
4. Bulet to Pittsburgh dated 9-5-52 captioned "#Compros-Pittsburgh."
5. Memoranda to Assistant Attorney General Murray dated 9-16-52 and 11-13-52 captioned "Compros-Pittsburgh."
6. Conference between Messrs. Belmont and Hennrich of the Bureau and Messrs. Olney and Foley of the Department on 2-6-53.
7. Bulet to Assistant Attorney General Olney dated 2-27-53 captioned "Compros Pittsburgh."
8. Conferences between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Hall of the Department on 2-9-53 and 2-11-53.

[redacted] b7D

(100-6951)

[redacted] has been a confidential source of information for the Bureau in furnishing information on Communist activities since [redacted]

With regard to this individual it is noted that she has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of her frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon her reliability has been received.

The Department indicated that this individual was so classified inasmuch as she recently advised that she does not wish to testify for the Government in the future because she feels that ex-Communists who appear as witnesses are becoming increasingly unpopular and extreme liberal views are in the ascendancy. While professing a keen interest in a vigorous fight against Communism she is extremely reluctant to "waste her time" testifying for the Government in the face of what she considers an adverse political climate. According to the Department this witness has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the case against the Jefferson School of Social Science and has been consulted in the past regarding other front cases. The Department is now making efforts to get her voluntary testimony in the Civil Rights Congress case.

A review of the Bureau's file reflects that [redacted]

[redacted] In this regard it is noted that investigation had reflected that [redacted]

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See Note on Yellow Page Two

37

CFW:baw:dla (7)

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YELLOW:

(The afore-mentioned information was furnished to the Department by memo dated 3-30-55 to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins captioned "Civil Rights Congress, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950," in view of the fact that she is presently being considered as a witness in the proceeding concerning that organization before the SACB.)

- 2 -

[redacted]

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because following his testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the case concerning the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., on May 23, 1954 [redacted] was named defendant in a libel action by a person he had identified as a Communist. The Department further indicated that [redacted] while being interviewed concerning another case, had become involved in a misunderstanding with a Departmental attorney which may preclude [redacted] use as a witness by that attorney. The Department continued that the attorney who handled [redacted] in the case regarding the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., considers him reliable and plans to call him as a witness in a future case.

b7D

[redacted] was born [redacted]

[redacted]

A former member of the Communist Party has advised that [redacted]

[redacted] was in attendance at Communist Party meetings. In the [redacted] was very active in Communist Party activities in [redacted] area. In [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he had been advocating a closer relationship with Russia since 1928. [redacted] was also active in the Communist Political Association in [redacted] and was in frequent contact with functionaries of the Communist Political Association. He discontinued his Communist Party membership in [redacted] and was formally expelled from the Communist Party in [redacted] since which time he has been engaged in numerous anti-Communist activities including testimony before the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee. He has never been a

paid informant of the Bureau although he has been very cooperative and since his defection from the Communist Party he has furnished considerable information concerning Communist activities in the State of Washington.

Following his testimony in the above-mentioned case he advised our Seattle Office on June 8, 1954, that a libel action had been filed against him by [redacted]

[redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] had testified that [redacted] was a "secret" Communist in the past. The Bureau, of course, could afford him no assistance in this matter.

Our Seattle Office has advised that the presiding Judge in the libel action brought by [redacted] outlined [redacted] case as follows.

(1) The privilege provided by the Internal Security Act of 1950 was available to [redacted] the defendant, only on the subpoena. That was May 28, 1954. [redacted] appeared voluntarily and waived a further subpoena and testified on May 25, 1954. b7D

(2) The statement of [redacted] before the Subversive Activities Control Board was not pertinent to the question or the issue.

(3) The marital community of [redacted] are liable in civil damages.

(4) The statement made by [redacted] was slander per se.

The judge ruled with respect to points one, three and four above that he agreed with the plaintiff [redacted]. He disagreed on point two advising that the statement was pertinent to the question in issue. At the present time it is a matter for [redacted] the plaintiff to note [redacted]. As yet this has not been done.

BENJAMIN GITLOW

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department made the following comments concerning Gitlow:

Gitlow, Benjamin. This witness, who has testified frequently for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, has appeared before the Board only in the CPUSA case (4/23 - 26, 30/51; 5/1, 7 - 10, 14 - 17/51). Inasmuch as he was expelled from the Party before the existing Communist front organizations were formed, his future use as a witness before the Board is not contemplated.

Gitlow has never been an FBI informant. He was a top Communist leader from 1919 to 1929 when he was expelled from the Party. Gitlow was a Government witness during the Communist Party hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1951.

He was arrested in 1919 and later convicted under the New York State Criminal Syndicalist Law. After serving approximately three years in prison he was pardoned by the Governor of New York State. Although American born, Gitlow traveled to Moscow in 1927, 1928 and 1929 using a Canadian passport. (The Department has been apprised of the above information.) (61-1544-54) (Gitlow); 100-3 (Master Brief on CP, USA, furnished the Department February, 1949).

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JW

[Redacted]

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[Redacted] was never an informant for the FBI. When interviewed in 1950, [Redacted] admitted being arrested [Redacted] occasions in connection with various strikes during the period from [Redacted] The identification record for [Redacted]

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above information furnished to Department by memorandum dated 2/5/54 to AAG Warren Olney, III captioned "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950." (100-7060-908)

Bufile 100-5363

RET:baw:amc
(8) *Concl*

[redacted]

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] was never a confidential informant for the Bureau; however, he was investigated by the Bureau as a result of his Communist activities. A review of this Bureau's file regarding [redacted] reflects the following derogatory information regarding him: (100-41288-48 page 15)

In 1950 a confidential source of information, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had received information from a usually reliable source that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] FILE ATTACHED

[redacted] WAS ASSISTED FROM HIS JOB WITH [redacted]

BY [redacted] BECAUSE [redacted]

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(8)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(61-10149-3732)

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In connection with the letter afore-mentioned item, it is to be noted that [REDACTED] furnished this information to the Departmental attorneys during the course of one of the interviews of him conducted by those attorneys.

[Redacted]
(BUFILE 100-387849)

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon her reliability.

She was a member of the Communist Party at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from 1949 to 1950 and was active in Communist front organizations from 1952 to 1954. She was an informant for the Bureau from [Redacted]

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The files of the Bureau reflect that on July 13, 1954, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

100-387849

[redacted]
(100-35861)

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This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] was never a confidential informant for the Bureau but he had been investigated due to his Communist activities. He later was interviewed on occasions regarding Communist matters.

A review of this Bureau's file regarding [redacted] reflects that he has a criminal record being the subject of Identification Record FBI [redacted] Among [redacted] arrests is [redacted]

[redacted]
(100-35861-15)

CFW:ph:ejf
(8)

[redacted]
Bufile 100-377398

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who became affiliated with the Communist Party (CP) at the instigation of the Bureau or other Governmental agency and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] was used as a security informant by [redacted] Office from [redacted] when he was exposed as a Government witness in the Seattle Smith Act trial. He testified in the Labor Management Relations Act case concerning Ben Gold in May, 1954. He is presently considered a source of information.

In 1948, during a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation, [redacted] identified one [redacted] from a photograph as an individual he had seen at Communist Party functions in the Seattle area. During supplemental investigations under Executive Order 10450 in February and March of 1954, [redacted] again so identified [redacted] after seeing him in person. On both occasions [redacted] qualified his identification by stating he did not know [redacted] by name, had not conversed with him, and did not know his associates. On October 20, 1954, [redacted] was unable to identify [redacted] in a "showup" arranged at a security hearing afforded [redacted] and so advised the board holding the hearing.

[redacted] attorney for [redacted] allegedly made the statement at a conference with witnesses prior to the above-mentioned hearing that [redacted] was an immoral individual who lived with both a Negro and a white woman. This allegation was apparently directed at [redacted] connection with [redacted] a white woman, who was employed by [redacted] for several years in his chicken processing business and who resided with [redacted] and his wife. [redacted] advised that there was no basis for any allegation of immoral conduct between himself and [redacted]

EBS:prh:dla
(7)

[redacted] when testifying before the Subversive Activities Control Board regarding the Civil Rights Congress from February 17 to 21, 1955, was cross-examined regarding the above-mentioned failure to identify [redacted] and stated that to his knowledge he did not mistakenly identify anyone at that hearing. By letter to the Attorney General dated February 25, 1955, Attorney MacDonald indicated that [redacted] committed perjury in this testimony. By memorandum dated March 21, 1955, Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins advised the Bureau that in the opinion of his Division, [redacted] did not perjure himself.

[redacted]

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

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[redacted] was utilized as an FBI informant from [redacted]

[redacted]

After [redacted] termination as an FBI informant

[redacted]

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[redacted] who
was also utilized as an FBI informant in the past.

[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above information was furnished to Department by Bureau memorandum dated 11/2/53 to AAG Warren Olney III, captioned "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950." (100-7060-758)

Bufile 100-355652

RET:amc
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158

SPK
JLH

[redacted]
(BUFILE 100-107725)

With regard to this individual, it is noted that she has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of her frequent testimony or because information reflecting upon her reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because although her information has been reliable she was convicted and sentenced under the Smith Act. She subsequently testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the Civil Rights Congress case and has been consulted regarding other Front cases. She has valuable testimony concerning the Washington Pension Union case.

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[redacted] has never been a Bureau informant but [redacted] she volunteered information to the Bureau commencing in March, 1954. This information concerned her past activities and the activities of others in the Communist movement.

[redacted]
Our files reflect that [redacted] is reported to have lived with [redacted]

Upon interview in March, 1954 [redacted] stated that she was arrested by [redacted]

[redacted] (100-107725)

Note on yellow:

Report of Special Agent Robert H. Shepard dated November 9, 1942, at Seattle. Report of Special Agent Timothy W. Callaway dated May 19, 1947, at Seattle. Report of Special Agent Gerard Keil dated March 27, 1953, at Seattle. Letter to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins dated August 10, 1954, captioned "Barbara Hartel, Internal Security - C, Smith Act of 1940." (100-107725-25).

EFD:ph

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(BUFILE 134-714)

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

was a confidential source of [REDACTED] Office

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on June 28, 1954. In
1937

On June 7, 1954, the records of the New York City Police Department were checked and it was ascertained that [redacted] was arrested [redacted]

RET:amc
(8)

[redacted] reflected that [redacted] was also arrested [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III by Bureau memoranda 1/18/54; 5/27/54; and 6/10/54, all captioned "Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950." (100-7060-880, 1018, 1027)

Bufile 134-714

513

RT

[redacted]
This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon her reliability. She has never served as an informant for the Bureau.

[redacted] has been described as [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

(The information concerning [redacted] was furnished Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III by letter dated October 16, 1953, concerning the Civil Rights Congress (61-10149).)

Bufile 100-350876 (Bessie Honig)

PRD:sd
(6)

[redacted]
(BUFILE 61-8381)

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because Huber has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade case on June 9, 1954. The Department pointed out that although his testimony proved reliable, [redacted] in his interviews with Division Attorneys concerning various cases demonstrated a tendency to give obviously hearsay evidence. The Department further pointed out that he will not be used in future front cases unless his evidence is shown to be reliable and important to successful prosecution.

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[redacted]
He was used as a paid informant of the FBI from [redacted]

[redacted] He was considered reliable during the time he was utilized as an informant. In [redacted] indicated that he desired to sever his connections with this Bureau as he felt his Communist Party connections were becoming a matter of embarrassment to himself and his family and, in addition, he desired to find some employment with security benefits.

In addition to the Department's comments concerning [redacted] our files reflect that since [redacted] services were terminated he endeavored to sell the story of his undercover activities to any publisher or individual interested without much success.
[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by a

Special Assistant to the Attorney General in 1948 as a possible witness in the first Communist Party trial in New York City but was not used since the Special Assistant to the Attorney General did not regard [redacted] as reliable.

[redacted] was subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the Tydings Committee in Washington, D. C., in May 1950 and was brought to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of testifying. However, prior to giving any testimony [redacted] left Washington without notifying members of the Committee. He later claimed he had "blacked out" and could not remember when or why he left Washington. [redacted] professed to be sick and suffering from a very bad case of nerves and was afraid to become involved as a witness in these hearings.

In September 1950 [redacted] was interviewed by the Corporation Counsel, New York City, as a possible witness in Board of Education proceedings against eight school teachers accused of Communist sympathies. The Corporation Counsel also decided against using [redacted] as the interview reflected he was mentally and emotionally unstable.

Information concerning [redacted] received since his termination as an informant from the FBI does not reflect that the data furnished by him has proved to be unreliable but bears only upon his emotional stability.

[redacted]
100-55627

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discredited individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department stated concerning [redacted]

[redacted] This witness testified before b7D
the Board in the Communist Party, USA case (9/17 - 19/51). It is understood that under cross-examination in this case, he acknowledged that he had not been entirely truthful in his direct testimony. Although he could provide valuable testimony in the United Way Day Committee, Council on African Affairs and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee cases, he will not be considered for use as a witness unless his testimony is essential to successful prosecution, and prior approval of the Attorney General has been obtained.

[redacted] was a member of the Communist Party from [redacted]. He was a paid FBI informant from [redacted]. Since that time he has been contacted occasionally concerning Communist matters. In [redacted] advised he had never been married [redacted]. Records of [redacted] reflect that [redacted] was arrested [redacted]

In November, 1953, [redacted] exhibited a Photostat of what he described to be his arrest record [redacted]

In the 1950 Steve Nelson State Sedition trial, [redacted] admitted during cross-examination that he had not told the truth while testifying in a previous case in 1948 regarding the furnishing of reports on Communist activities to any Federal agency. This was the deportation case against Nat Yanish,

(The Department has been advised of all pertinent information.
100-55627 [redacted]; 100-3 (Master Brief on CP, USA, furnished to the Department in February, 1949; 138-14 (Bunche).

Advertising Manager of the west coast Communist newspaper "Daily People's World." When this was brought out in the Nelson trial, [redacted] admitted on the witness stand he had lied at the Yanish trial because he, at one time, promised the FBI not to disclose his confidential relationship. [redacted] of course, while instructed to maintain his informant status in confidence, had received no instructions from the FBI to deny his informant status under oath.

When [redacted] testified for the Government at the Communist Party hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board in 1951, his Nelson case testimony was introduced by the defense in an effort to discredit him.

[redacted]
FBI File 100-372124

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] according to Bureau files, was initially approached by Bureau agents on [redacted]. He indicated a willingness to act in an informant capacity for this Bureau. His services as an informant were utilized until [redacted] when he appeared on that date as a Government witness in the St. Louis Smith Act trial.

Bureau files reflect. [redacted]

[redacted] This matter was subsequently discussed with Special Assistant to the Attorney General B. F. Taylor who indicated that he considered [redacted]

During cross-examination concluded [redacted] in the matter of the United States versus [redacted] with aliases, et al, [redacted]

EAB:ls
(8)



Further inquiry concerning [redacted] disclosed that it was similarly held by a colored minister in a colored church in Memphis, Tennessee. This Bureau was successful in locating two witnesses to verify [redacted] attendance at this school.

[redacted]

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflected upon his reliability has been received. The Bureau's file reflects that [redacted] served as a paid source of this Bureau from [redacted].

The Department has indicated that [redacted] was classified as set forth above because he has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the cases against the Communist Party, USA, and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. [redacted] was consulted by Division attorneys regarding the National Lawyers Guild. Although they and others have reported that [redacted] demonstrates a tendency to state legal conclusions not supported by facts, it is believed that, if carefully handled to limit him to factual testimony within his personal knowledge, he makes a good witness. However, since the evidence he can provide concerning Communist Party activities is necessarily limited to the period prior to his expulsion from the Communist Party [redacted] it is not likely that he will be needed as a witness in any future Communist front cases. Bureau files reflect, in addition to the above information furnished by the Department, that [redacted] was a member of the Socialist Party of America from [redacted] and a member of the Communist Party from [redacted], at which time he disagreed with the Communist Party trade union policy which had been prompted by Comintern instructions. [redacted] left the Communist Party in [redacted] and later in that year the Party claimed that it had expelled him.

[redacted] served as a paid source of this Bureau from [redacted] and since [redacted] has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Subversive Activities Control Board and in numerous deportation proceedings. In addition to the comments contained in the Department's memorandum, our files reflect the following information:

[redacted] was arrested [redacted]
[redacted]

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(8)

[Redacted]
Records of the Passport Division, Department of
State, reflect that [Redacted]

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[redacted]
also known as [redacted]

With regard to this individual it is noted that she has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of her frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon her reliability has been received. The Department stated concerning [redacted]

[redacted] This witness has testified before the Board in the Jefferson School of Social Science case (12/1 - 2/53). Since then she has been consulted by Division attorneys concerning other front cases and the recent case of United States v. Weinstock. The consensus of opinion of the attorneys who have interviewed her is that she has become an unstable, neurotic individual whose testimony would have to be limited to facts susceptible to complete corroboration. Her use in any future case before the Board will not be considered unless her testimony is essential to successful prosecution.

[redacted] is [redacted]

better known to the Bureau as [redacted]

[redacted] She was not a member of this organization or the Communist Party at this time. In the latter part of 1947 she contacted our New York Office and said she intended to join the Communist Party and wished to furnish the FBI with whatever information she could develop. She indicated that if the FBI was not interested she would contact some other anti-Communist organization. The reasons given for her desire to join the Communist Party were that she had grown to realize the menace of Communism and [redacted]

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After attending a few public meetings sponsored by Communist groups she voluntarily joined the Communist Party in [redacted] and thereafter furnished very valuable information to the FBI regarding individuals and organizations. The Department contemplated using [redacted] as a witness in the 1949 trial of Communist Party leaders in New York City but the prosecution rested before she took the stand. This was a great disappointment to her and in [redacted], she advised the New York Office that she was going to "break off" from the Communist movement. During the period [redacted]

[redacted] she received an over-all total of \$914.10 for services and expenses. [redacted] was a prolific report writer and devoted a tremendous amount of her time to Communist activities. Since the 1949 trial she has been interviewed on numerous occasions by Department attorneys and finally testified for the Government at the Jefferson School of Social Science hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board in December, 1953. [redacted] is erratic and extremely temperamental. She had a tantrum when Department attorneys refused to let her examine her informant reports prior to testifying and, at the last minute, threatened not to appear at the afore-mentioned hearing. She is particularly touchy with regard to the nature of the payments made to her claiming she was not "a paid informant" and that all money advanced to her was expended in furtherance of her Communist activities.

Since testifying [redacted] has been prone to exploit her relationship with the FBI and occasional inquiries have been received from outside correspondents asking for clarification of her status. In February, 1954, the Bureau confidentially was afforded an opportunity to review an anti-Communist manuscript prepared by [redacted]. The manuscript contained some inaccuracies and several allegations which it is doubtful she could substantiate. The deal fell through when she refused to revise the document.

She was married to [redacted]

(100-382307)

[redacted]
with regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discredited individually because of his frequent testifying or because information radiating upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that [redacted] was no longer classified because the Bureau had advised that it is no longer contacting him for information because he is now considered unreliable and untrustworthy. In addition, Division attorneys have interviewed him regarding other cases consider him unstable; consequently, his future use before the Subversive Activities Control Board is not contemplated.

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[redacted] b7D [redacted]

[redacted] has never been a confidential informant for the Bureau; however, he was interviewed on various occasions regarding Communists and Communist matters after he voluntarily offered his assistance to [redacted]

[redacted] first came to the Bureau's attention in [redacted]

Copies of pertinent investigative reports concerning the investigation of [redacted] were furnished to the Department upon receipt in the Bureau thereof. Investigation was discontinued when it was determined [redacted] had been expelled from the Communist party in [redacted]

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] interviewed as a potential witness in connection with several Communist front organizations against whom the Department was proceeding before the Subversive Activities Control Board under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The results of those interviews were furnished the Department and subsequently was interviewed by Department attorneys.

[redacted] appeared as a Government witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board on May 20 and 21, 1955, in the proceeding against the National Committee of American-Soviet Friendship. He was also being strongly considered as a witness by the Department in connection with the proceeding against the Civil Rights Congress before that board.

In [redacted] made all kinds of荒謬的 statements
special Agents of the Chicago Office to [redacted]

[redacted] false allegations were in
the nature of an agent's conversation that the Agent told [redacted] that [redacted] had only one "Brooklyn-Bum" informant and that [redacted] should stay away from [redacted]. It was determined that these allegations were false and the Chicago Office was instructed to so advise [redacted] and that the Bureau would not tolerate any false accusations being made against Bureau personnel. The Chicago Office had also advised that no further contacts should be had with [redacted].

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By memorandum dated November 2, 1954, captioned "Civil Rights Congress," the Department requested the Bureau's comments regarding the then present reliability of [redacted].

By memorandum dated on November 5, 1954, captioned "Civil Rights Congress," the Department was advised of the details of the above-mentioned false accusations; the obvious insincerity and unreliability of [redacted] and the fact that no further contacts were being had with [redacted] by Bureau representatives.

[redacted] apparently has developed into a prolific letter writer and since November, 1954, he has directed several letters to the Attorney General and departmental attorneys regarding various Communist matters. His most recent letter, to the Bureau's knowledge, was directed to Mr. David D. Irone, of the Subversive Activities Section of the Department, dated January 11, 1955, in which he alleges the Communist Party has a "pipe line" into the office of U. S. District Judge Philip L. Sullivan, who was hearing the Claude Rock Lightfoot case, basing his statement on the fact that [redacted] is friendly with Paul Hert, it is to be noted that Hert is a Communist attorney in Chicago, who represented Lightfoot in the early stages of his case. A photocopy of the above-mentioned letter was furnished the Bureau and by letter dated February 4, 1955, a photocopy of it was sent to the Chicago Office with the request that Chicago furnish the Bureau with its comments relative to the allegations, together with recommendations as to any action deemed advisable.

By letter dated February 21, 1955, the Chicago Office identified [redacted] who has been [redacted] that the sources of the Chicago office contained no derogatory information regarding [redacted] and that [redacted] can be slightly acquainted with Pearl Port as a result of [redacted] and the fact that they are both members of the Chicago Bar Association. Chicago also pointed out that in view of the past false allegations made by [redacted] coupled with his background, further inquiry or action in this matter was not deemed warranted.

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It was not believed necessary to advise the Department inasmuch as the information received from Chicago was of a negative type; the Department had not requested the Bureau to do anything about it and it appeared that [redacted] was again making false accusations.

It is to be noted the statement is contained in the aforesaid memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Scarpinis to the Attorney General dated March 11, 1955, that the Division attorneys who have interviewed [redacted] consider him unreliable. There is no indication in the Bureau's file on [redacted] that such information has ever been furnished the Bureau by the Department.

[redacted]
Bufile 100-16177

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because he has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the cases against the Communist Party, USA, The Jefferson School of Social Science, the Labor Youth League, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the Civil Rights Congress. He has also been consulted regarding almost every front case pending before the Board. His evidence has proved reliable in every instance and the Department feels that his continuing availability is important to the general program of the Subversive Organizations Section.

[redacted] was a member of the Communist Party, USA from [redacted]. He held various offices in the Communist Party and just prior to his expulsion was a member of the [redacted] of the Communist Party. [redacted] furnished information to the Bureau on a confidential basis from [redacted] when he testified for the Government in the trial of Communist leaders in New York City. Since [redacted] has testified publicly he is considered as a source of information. He has been paid in the past for information received but is not currently being paid by the Bureau.

In addition to the information set out in the Department's memorandum it should be noted that [redacted] was interviewed on a pre-trial basis at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 5 and December 6, 1951, by representatives of the Department and Special Agents of the Bureau.

During this interview, [redacted] admitted that in accordance with Communist Party instructions he went through a marriage ceremony in [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] also testified to this derogatory information in his background under cross-examination during the Detroit Smith Act trial.

[redacted]
121-279

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was never a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability. This witness was never an informant of the Bureau. The Departmental memorandum contained no information concerning [redacted] other than his having never been a member of the Communist Party. Bureau files reflect the following information:

[redacted] He was the subject of a loyalty investigation in [redacted]. The basis for the investigation was predicated upon an anonymous letter dated October 22, 1947, advising that [redacted] had recently married a Communist by the name of [redacted] according to the letter, was considered very dangerous and Logofet was allegedly completely under her control. Following the completion of the investigation conducted in [redacted] when he reapplied for Government employment, the Civil Service Commission by memoranda dated September 20, 1948, and June 12, 1951, advised that [redacted]

In addition it is noted that a cross action for divorce between [redacted] and [redacted] resulted in a divorce being granted on June 3, 1943. It is further noted that during an interview with Bureau Agents, [redacted] advised that she accidentally learned [redacted] while she was then living with her husband, that he was a member of the Communist Party [redacted] under the name of [redacted]

The Subversive Activities Control Board in its official Report of the Board, Document No. 41 dated April 23, 1953, page 136 concerning the Communist Party USA, stated as follows:

[redacted]

Note on yellow:

Data is contained in 121-279.

CCL:ph :mam

(7)

[redacted] (Bufiles 77-44771; 100-356713)

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because of information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated this individual was so classified inasmuch as the Departmental attorneys handling the cases on the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and National Lawyers Guild while not questioning Malkin's reliability report that he tends to state logical conclusions and to draw generalizations from facts. The Department advised it was recently reported that [redacted] had stated over one year ago that he had detected this fault in [redacted] and had cautioned him to exercise restraint on the witness stand. On February 15, 1955, [redacted] confirmed that he had made this statement but added that he had observed [redacted] testifying on other occasions since that time and that in his opinion [redacted] now is thoroughly reliable. According to the Department it is believed that if this witness is carefully handled to limit his testimony to facts within his personal knowledge he will make a good witness.

In addition to the above the files of the Bureau reflect the following which reflects on the credibility of [redacted] as a witness.

[redacted] has not been used as a regular informant of this Bureau; however, he has been contacted for information in his possession regarding Communist activities. On various occasions, as a prerequisite for his furnishing information he has made demands for money. [redacted]

(100-356713-4)

Volume 9 of the reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. House of Representatives [redacted]
[redacted] testified

[redacted] He testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party [redacted]. He was expelled from the Communist Party in [redacted] for "Trottskyite activities." was readmitted to the Party in [redacted] and again expelled in [redacted] for protesting Moscow's interference in affairs of this country.**
*100-356713-2)

**E00-356713-9 Info furnished Department by let 11-15-49,
Bufile 77-44771-1)

CFW:pat
(8)

On [redacted] voluntarily offered his services to the U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, in connection with the trial of the eleven Communist Party leaders. [redacted] advised he was offering his services in an advisory capacity only and would not appear as a witness under any circumstances. The U. S. Attorney advised our New York Office that he was not interested in utilizing [redacted] in connection with the above trial. (100-356713-5 This info furnished Department by let 5-13-54 captioned "Informants and Witnesses of INS" [redacted]

On September 13, 1949, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration Matters released testimony of [redacted] in which he asserted that a few weeks previously a meeting had been held near Beacon, New York, which was attended by the eleven Communist Party leaders then on trial for violation of the Smith Act and that three top men from Moscow were present. At that time three of the Communist Party leaders on trial in New York; namely Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green, were in jail, having been so remanded in June, 1949, and it was impossible for them to have attended this meeting. The New York Office of this Bureau has conducted considerable inquiry to ascertain if such a meeting was held near Beacon, New York, and could not establish that [redacted] [redacted]

Information was confidentially received that on January 28, 1953, a representative of the "Chicago Sun-Times" inquired at the Board of Elections in New York City concerning the voting record of [redacted] specifically for the year 1939. The voting record for [redacted] in 1939 reflects he registered as a member of the American Labor Party. This check was reportedly being made by "The Chicago Sun-Times" inasmuch as [redacted] had "put the finger" on an employee of that newspaper, accusing him of being subversive, and the newspaper intended "to prove that [redacted] is a liar." According to the representative of the Chicago newspaper, a check at Albany, New York, failed to reflect that [redacted]

(100-356713-

20. This info furnished INS by let 2226-53)

**100-356713-9. Info furnished Department by let 11-15-49, Bufile 77-44771-1)

*

[Redacted]

While being interviewed on July 13, 1954, regarding another matter, [redacted] advised that he and several other former Communist Party members acting as "consultants" for the Immigration and Naturalization Service were disturbed by recent articles appearing in New York City newspapers concerning the status of Immigration and Naturalization Service "consultants." According to [redacted] these articles tended to criticize and ridicule these "consultants." [redacted] stated that he believed that the Department or the FBI should release a statement clarifying the status of the Immigration and Naturalization Service "consultants" and in the event this statement was not forthcoming that he and other "consultants" were considering making their own press release. [redacted] did not indicate the content of the press release contemplated by him and his associates. (100-356713--21. Info furnished Department let 7-27-54)

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On March 9, 1955, and March 23, 1955, [redacted] was contacted in connection with another matter on which occasions he advised he had nothing to say to the FBI and was not going to furnish any more information to this Bureau. He further stated that [redacted]

[redacted] stated he will not cooperate until such time as the Attorney General changes his attitude regarding [redacted]

FBI Identification Record Number [redacted] reflects [redacted]

[redacted] Bufile 100-373225

With regard to this individual, it is noted that she has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party (CP) and who was discussed individually because of her frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon her reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because she has testified before the Board in the cases against the Communist Party, USA (9/27/51; 10/8/51); Jefferson School of Social Science (1/7/54); Labor Youth League (12/1, 7/53); and Civil Rights Congress (1/12/55). The Department advised that no indication has been received that her evidence was not reliable in each instance. However, at this time no information has been attributed to her which would require her appearance as a witness in any pending front case.

[redacted] was approached by the FBI in [redacted] and was developed as a confidential informant of the Bureau. She was an informant from [redacted] during which time [redacted] of the CP and also held the post [redacted] of the CP [redacted]

Files of this Bureau reflect that the question of [redacted] failure to file an income tax return with the Internal Revenue for the income she received from the Bureau for services and expenses was raised upon cross-examination in some of the cases in which she testified.

[redacted] is presently negotiating a settlement of her tax return with Internal Revenue.

JTH:prh
(8) [redacted]

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JTH

HARVEY MATUSOW

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because Matusow has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the cases against the Communist Party as well as three Communist front organizations during the period March, 1952 through June, 1954. The Department pointed out that a separate memorandum appraising Matusow's testimony in these cases before the Subversive Activities Control Board is being prepared. Further, it could be stated at this time that it is not considered necessary to reopen any of these cases because of Matusow's recent defection.

For your information Matusow is now classified as an individual of known unreliability. The Department and other appropriate Government agencies have been advised in connection with each Bureau communication in which Matusow was formerly described as of known reliability.

MJM:baw/
(8)

(W0FILE 100-381185)

With regard to this individual, it is noted that she has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of her frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon her reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because although her credibility is not questioned, she is the [redacted] who has demonstrated instability and a willingness to exaggerate, and the Department is considering proceeding against him. There is no information that the testimony of [redacted] will be required in any pending cases.

[redacted] was a confidential informant from [redacted]

Our files reflect that [redacted] testified in a court hearing in 1953 in connection with [redacted]

[redacted] At the hearing [redacted] testified that [redacted] was a Communist. Bureau files contain no information indicating any Communist affiliation on the part of [redacted] other than allegations made by [redacted] in connection with his hearing on the writ.

In Executive Session of the McCarthy Committee on August 11, 1954, [redacted] identified a Photostat of an unidentified handwritten list of names stating that the list was in her handwriting and that the original had been furnished by her to the Bureau since she was acting as an informant. The FBI Laboratory concluded that the handwriting on the list is not that of [redacted] and our Pittsburgh Office has no record of her furnishing the original of the list to the Bureau. Pittsburgh did locate a list apparently identical which was obtained from [redacted] in April, 1953. The information concerning [redacted] testimony in Executive Session has not been disseminated since it was obtained in confidence from James Juliania of the McCarthy Committee who stated that the [redacted] should not be identified as having testified before the Committee.

Note on yellow:

Letter to Assistant Attorney General Olney, October 6, 1953, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Brief (Prosecution of Additional Communist Functionaries Under the Smith Act - Pittsburgh)". Letter to Assistant Attorney General Olney dated October 13, 1953, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Brief (Prosecution of Additional Communist Functionaries Under the Smith Act - Pittsburgh)". Letter to Assistant Attorney General Olney dated February 26, 1954, captioned [redacted] Pittsburgh, Number 188, 82nd Congress." EFD:ph (7) 71

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] joined the Communist Party in Detroit, Michigan, in 1945. He contacted the Bureau on November 29, 1948, and offered his services as an informant. [redacted] became a Bureau informant [redacted] and was discontinued when [redacted]

The records of the La Crosse County, Juvenile Court Probation Office, La Crosse, Wisconsin reflect and

on [redacted] contacted the Detroit Office of the Bureau and advised that he was considering the possibility of writing a book concerning his experiences in the Communist Party. He stated at that time that he had written only two paragraphs of the first chapter of his contemplated book.

RCByrnes : ejf

NOTE ON YELLOW: See page 3

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On [redacted] visited our Detroit Office in a somewhat disgruntled condition and bitterly inquired what the FBI's reaction would be if he should [redacted]

[redacted] the day following his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). This was not in accordance with his understanding that the commission intended to use his services at least on a part-time basis following this appearance. He also complained that he had not yet received the pay for one day promised to him by the HCUA for time lost while testifying before this body. [redacted] was also unhappy because he had attempted to draw his vacation pay in advance from his employer and [redacted] had inquired whether [redacted] thought he was a privileged character to ask for such a favor, although [redacted] claimed that two other employees had previously drawn vacation pay in advance.

[redacted] further stated that [redacted]

[redacted] is promoting a testimonial banquet in [redacted] honor [redacted]. Several of the five dollar tickets to this affair had been sent to United States Attorney Fred Ksees, Mr. John Eugas, Vice President in Charge of Personnel for the Ford Motor Company, and [redacted]

[redacted] all of these individuals returned all tickets without making contributions. [redacted] also claimed that [redacted] and another individual not identified had attempted to persuade him to forge twenty-five names to a nominating petition to put the unidentified individual on the local ballot this spring. [redacted] stated he had known Communist Party members who were more honest than this.

[redacted] advised he had attempted to present the facts regarding [redacted]

[redacted] commented that he believed that he could get back in the Communist Party "by testifying on their appeal (Detroit Smith Act defendants) of the Smith Act convictions that many labor leaders had made public statements similar to the testimony he had given in the Smith Act trial." He stated he did not believe any of the Detroit newspapers would publish his complaints but felt he could find another publisher in case he decided to publish a statement regarding those matters.

[redacted] advised that he had no grievances against the FBI and claimed he had always felt he was

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fairly treated by Agents of the Detroit Office. He added he had no desire to see the convictions of the Smith Act defendants reversed and he would hesitate to publish any statement which might jeopardize the results of the Detroit trial.

[redacted] was advised that the Bureau would not attempt to suppress or censor any speech or writing he might desire to publish and he was specifically instructed to contact Mr. Kaess before publishing any statements which might have an adverse effect on the Detroit Smith Act case.

He was advised that he is under the control of Mr. Kaess as long as any appeal is pending in this matter and he should feel free to contact Mr. Kaess at any time. Mr. Kaess was supplied with the full facts regarding [redacted] visit by our Detroit Office.

(100-373192)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Information re contact of subject with Detroit Office was furnished to Department by letter to Warren Olney III dated 7-2-54 entitled "Communist Party, USA." 100-3-74-42.

[redacted]
This individual has been classified by the Department
as a citizen who was a member of the Communist Party and
concerning whom no derogatory information has been recorded
reflecting upon his reliability.

Our files reflect that [redacted] was used as a
confidential informant by the Bureau [redacted]
at the Centralia Public Jet Garage.

[redacted] was arrested [redacted]

[redacted] was so reflected in the files of the
King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington.

100-373868-1

J.J.B.

[REDACTED]

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was never a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability. This witness was never an informant of the Bureau. The Departmental memorandum contained no information concerning [REDACTED] other than his having never been a member of the Communist Party. Bureau files reflect the following information:

In [REDACTED] investigation was conducted on [REDACTED] and in [REDACTED] he was the subject of [REDACTED] investigation. The loyalty investigation was based on information that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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The Subversive Activities Control Board in its official Report of the Board, Document No. 41 dated April 23, 1953, page 136, concerning the Communist Party, USA stated as follows:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] testified as an expert for the Attorney General in regard to the allegations of the Petition under Section 13 (e) (2) of the Act."

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The results of the investigations conducted in the loyalty case were sent to the Department by cover memoranda dated 2-13-52, 3-13-52, 3-21-52, and 3-27-52, all of which were captioned [REDACTED]

Results of the investigation conducted in the special inquiry case were also sent to the Department by cover memoranda dated 4-19-54 and 7-8-54, Bufile 123-14987.

CCL:phjumjw
(8)

(BUFILES 77-42055 + 100-351173)

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because, while no report of his unreliability has been received, no information has been attributed to him at this time which would require his testimony in any pending Front case.

[redacted] was born [redacted]
[redacted]. He joined the Communist Party in [redacted]
in [redacted]
[redacted] in the Communist Party [redacted]

[redacted] served as a paid informant from [redacted]
to [redacted] He was discontinued as an informant on [redacted]

[redacted] testified for the Government at the first New York Smith Act trial, and at several subsequent Smith Act trials in various parts of the United States as well as before Congressional committees. Our files reflect that he has always given substantially the same story relative to his background, schooling and activities in and break with the Communist Party; however, there have been minor discrepancies in his testimony mostly with reference to dates and authority for certain Communist Party activities. These have been attributed to the frequency with which he testified.

The records of the Identification Division of this Bureau reflect that [redacted] was arrested [redacted]

Information has been received that [redacted]

drunk on the job. Additionally [redacted] has admitted at some of the trials in which he testified that he was acquainted with Gerald L. K. Smith subsequent to his break with the Party and [redacted]

[redacted] He has admitted that he did some research work for Smith but claims he has not spoken to him since about 1941. (77-42055-1,14)

On [redacted] was arrested [redacted]

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[redacted] (100-351123)

[redacted]

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

Our files reflect that [redacted] was a confidential informant of the FBI during the period from [redacted]

[redacted] appeared as a Government witness in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial [redacted]

[redacted] It is noted further that [redacted] was in contact with Agents of this Bureau on [redacted] at which time he was intoxicated. On another occasion in [redacted] it was noted that [redacted] apparently had been drinking. In addition to the above, [redacted] in the above-mentioned Pittsburgh Smith Act trial, testified that for security reasons he had not reported his FBI income on his income tax returns.

WJ:baw

(8)

JG

[redacted]

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because he had testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board in the cases against the Jefferson School of Social Science on June 15, 1954, and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on June 22, 1954. Since then, he had become associated with a New York State legislative committee which was investigating a phase of Communist activities. A Division attorney, who interviewed him recently, reported that he now appears unstable and does not distinguish between information he personally obtained as a Party member and that which has come to his attention through his association with this committee.

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Bureau files reflect that [redacted] has never been an informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was born [redacted]

as of [redacted] resided at [redacted]
[redacted] and as of [redacted] was [redacted]
[redacted] He has never been the subject of an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
[redacted] contacted the New York Office on [redacted]

[redacted]
and to furnish some information regarding an individual who was then the subject of a security investigation of the New York Office. [redacted] testified before the McCarran Committee [redacted] in connection with that Committee's inquiry into Communism [redacted]
[redacted]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bureau main file on [redacted] is 100-379923.

RDS:amc
(8)

[redacted] submitted a few voluntary reports and letters to our New York Office. [redacted]

[redacted] then [redacted] voluntarily contacted the New York Office of this Bureau and furnished considerable information regarding numerous Communist Party members in New York City and vicinity and Communist activities in that area, and made available for photostating a large quantity of material relating to Communist matters. He appeared to be cooperative.

In [redacted] the Bureau received information that [redacted] attended the Subversive Activities Control Board hearings in New York City concerning the Labor Youth League and voluntarily offered his services to Special Assistant to the Attorney General Kirk Maddrix. He claimed to have served as an FBI informant and that he had submitted a report to the FBI regarding the Labor Youth League. Although he actually never was an informant he did voluntarily submit a few reports and letters to our New York Office in [redacted]. One of these reports concerned the Labor Youth League and the information contained therein was made available to Mr. Maddrix in February 1954.

On February 18, 1954, Immigration and Naturalization Service made a name check on the subject since he was being considered as a possible witness or informant.

(20-0-53435)

As of [redacted] was employed as [redacted]

(62-101519-3)

The recommended decision dated December 9, 1954, of the Subversive Activities Control Board regarding the Jefferson School of Social Science identified the various Government witnesses in the hearings. With respect to [redacted] this document reflected, "Party member [redacted] [redacted] assigned Party mass work in other organizations; attended Jefferson School, 1947, 1949; expelled from Party, [redacted]"

(100-227027-527)

In [redacted] an individual contacted the New York Office to advise he was interested in joining the Labor Youth League and becoming an informant for the FBI. He stated that in [redacted] he had been urged by [redacted] to join this organization on behalf of the Bureau. [redacted] allegedly told him he could not become an informant for the Bureau unless he was first a member of the organization and, therefore, this individual should furnish any material received to [redacted] who would then furnish the data to our New York Office. This individual was advised that [redacted] was not acting on behalf of the Bureau. The New York Office advised that in view of the above, any future contacts with [redacted] would be handled in a most circumspect manner.

No information is reflected in Bureau files regarding the reliability or emotional stability of [redacted]

[redacted]
Bufile 100-160330

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received.

The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] another confidential informant, [redacted].
[redacted] He sought to justify his action by stating that he did not know [redacted] was going to appear as a witness and he desired to protect [redacted] knowing him to be a "holder of confidential information." The facts regarding this testimony were furnished to a Grand Jury, which returned a "no true bill." The Department states it is believed his testimony was otherwise reliable in every respect. His use as a witness in future cases needs to be confined to matters as to which his testimony is essential, and the Detroit testimony will have to be frankly detailed on direct examination when he is used.

[redacted] was a paid informant for the Bureau from [redacted] until [redacted] when he took the witness stand in the Detroit Smith Act trial.

Our files also reflect that [redacted] was arrested by [redacted]

PWD:baw/jrm
(8)

NOTE ON YELLOW: The Department was fully informed concerning the alleged perjury of [redacted] at the time of its occurrence in December, 1953. There were several conferences held with Departmental Attorneys at that time and the data was again sent to the Attorney General by memorandum dated 3/4/55. Data regarding Santwire's arrest was furnished to the Department by memorandum on 3/16/54. Both of the above forwarded under caption "Compros-Detroit, IS-C."

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[redacted]
Bufile 100-372551

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party (CP) and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] became associated with the Communist movement [redacted] for the purpose of furnishing this Bureau information. He served as a Bureau informant on Communist matters from [redacted] testified as a Government witness [redacted] during the Smith Act Trial in Los Angeles and again [redacted] before the Subversive Activities Control Board, Washington, D. C.

Bureau files reflect [redacted] advised that he married [redacted]

[redacted]
TC:prh (8)

[redacted]
Bufile 100-374164

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received.

The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] The Department believes he is a credible witness and his testimony may be desired in future Communist front cases, including the Civil Rights Congress and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

[redacted] was a paid informant for the Bureau from [redacted] until [redacted] when he took the witness stand as a Government witness in the Detroit Smith Act trial.

Bureau files fail to reflect any additional information of a derogatory nature regarding [redacted]

PWD:prh:ls
(8)

[redacted]
Bufile 100-187982

With regard to this individual it is noted that he has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and who was discussed individually because of his frequent testifying or because information reflecting upon his reliability has been received. The Department indicated that this individual was so classified because he was called in the case against the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in June 1954 to identify one person as a member of the Communist Party. Department attorneys have reported that [redacted] limited mentality does not recommend him for extensive use as a witness.

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] became a confidential source of the Bureau in [redacted] and that he testified as a Government witness in the Smith Act trial [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the Communist Party and the Communist Political Association [redacted] during the period [redacted] through [redacted]

[redacted] during the course of interview in [redacted] concerning his affiliation with the Communist Party and subversive organizations stated that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Report of SA Gerard C. Carroll dated October 8, 1953, at St. Louis captioned [redacted] Security Matter - C" furnished the Department on October 30, 1953, Bufile 100-187982-20.

MJM:pat
(8)

[redacted]
(BuFILE 100-353742)

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] was a confidential informant for the Bureau from [redacted]

A review of the Bureau's file regarding [redacted] fails to reflect any derogatory information or information indicating unreliability on the part of [redacted] other than his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities [redacted] when

[redacted] identified [redacted] as a Communist Party member and [redacted] on taking the stand called [redacted] a "liar" and denied that he had ever been a Communist Party member.

The aforementioned data regarding [redacted] testimony against [redacted] has been furnished the Department by memoranda to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins dated October 21, 1954, captioned "Civil Rights Congress, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act 1950" (Bufile 61-10149-4181) and October 12, 1954, captioned "[redacted] Security Matter - C; Perjury" (Bufile 100-369564-16)

JHK:pat:mmf
(8)

[redacted]
Bufile 100-373264

This individual has been classified by the Department as a witness who was a member of the Communist Party (CP) and concerning whom no derogatory information has been received reflecting upon his reliability.

[redacted] was a member of the CP from approximately [redacted] when he withdrew from the Party. He re-entered the CP in [redacted] and remained a Party member until [redacted] when he testified in the Philadelphia Smith Act Trial. He was a Bureau security informant from [redacted]

[redacted]

Bureau files reflect the following information concerning [redacted]. In [redacted] raised the question of whether or not it was permissible to benefit financially by publicizing services for the FBI after conclusion of the Smith Act Trial in Philadelphia, at which he was to testify. [redacted]

[redacted]

In [redacted] owed \$2250 in back income taxes on money received by him from the FBI even though he had been instructed to pay such taxes. As of February, 1955, he was negotiating the payment of the back income taxes with the Internal Revenue Service, also as of February, 1955, he was hard pressed financially because of his purchase of a new home and his failure to sell or rent his former residence.

VDH:prh (8)

NOTE ON YELLOW: Information that [redacted]

[redacted] was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins by letter dated 2-4-55, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Brief, (Prosecution of Additional Communist Functionaries under the Smith Act - Philadelphia) Internal Security - C."

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 4

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